The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,098.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1871. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE......RUPEES

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale.	
		Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year	„ 24	„ 28	„ 38
Three months	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One month	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new Year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander A. Atkinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 7th November 1871, at noon.

	Nov.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	7	Leave Colombo	16
„ Carwar	9	„ Galle	17
„ Mangalore	10	„ Negapatam	20
„ Cannanore	11	„ Pondicherry	21
„ Tellicherry	11	„ Madras	23
„ Calicut	12	„ Coconada	25
„ Beypore	12	„ Visagapatam	26
„ Cochin	13	„ Bimlipatam	26
„ Alleppey	14	„ Gopaulpore	27
„ Tuticorin	15	„ False Point	28
		Arrive CALCUTTA	29

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th November 1871, at noon.

	Nov.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave BUSSORAH	1
„ Kurrachee	17	„ Fao	1
„ Guadur	18	„ Bushire	2
„ Muscat	20	„ Linga	5
„ Bunder Abbas	22	„ Bunder Abbas	6
„ Linga	24	„ Muscat	8
„ Bushire	26	„ Guadur	10
„ Fao	28	„ Kurrachee	13
Arrive BUSSORAH	29	Arrive BOMBAY	16

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th November 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well-known first-class fast sailing Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander Francis J. Raffin, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted Ports, from Apollo Bunder, on THURSDAY, at 4 P.M., and will leave Carwar on SUNDAY evening for Bombay:—

Hurnee	Malwan
Unjunwell	Vingorla
Rutnagherry	Goa (Panjim)
Jeytapore	Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to JEEWAJEE VITTAL, 73, Bazaar Gate Street; or 45, Kalbadevi Road; or Furtado's Library, Cavel Street.

Bombay, 25th September 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Suez Canal, calling at Malta.)

THE New Steam Ship REDEWATER, 1,429 tons, 140 Horse-power, 800 effective (classed A1 for 100 years at Lloyds), W. Richards, Commander. This fine Steamer, built expressly for the East India and China trade, having very superior accommodation for thirty passengers, and with a Doctor on board, will be despatched on or about the 27th instant. Excluding detention in the Canal the Outward Passage was made in 28 days.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY:

1st class to Liverpool	£ 50
1st class to Suez	£ 30
1st class to Malta	£ 40

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd November 1871.

"WILSON LINE."

FOR HULL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Calling at Falmouth to land Passengers.)

MESSRS. THOS. WILSON, SONS, & Co.'s very fine new s. s. ORLANDO, 1,437 Tons, 300 H. P., will sail on 7th instant.

This favourite Steamer, which has just arrived from London after a passage of 28 days (exclusive of stoppages), is specially adapted for Passengers, of whom she has always carried a full complement.

Her accommodation, which is arranged amidships and thus removed from the vibration of the machinery, is well ventilated, and of an exceptionally good description.

There are Cabins for 42 first, and 36 second, class Passengers, plans of which can be seen at our Office. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

1st Class to Liverpool...	Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.	£ 50
Do. to Suez...		„ 30
2nd Class to Liverpool...		„ 30

For further information and forms of Bills of Lading apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st November 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without Food.)
To Aden	£22	£16	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on MONDAY, 1st JANUARY 1872.

EGITTO, on FRIDAY, 1st DECEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of GOODS per BRITISH MONARCH, Rowe, Master, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their CARGO without delay; otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Rowe will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th October 1871.

S.S. "REDEWATER," FROM LONDON.

NOTICE to CONSIGNEES.—We beg to notify the arrival of the above Steamer. The entire Cargo will be landed immediately, and CONSIGNEES are requested to send their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by BILLS of LADING, for our Inspection and Countersignature, and to take delivery without delay of their respective Goods from the Custom House Bunder.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents for S.S. Redewater.

Bombay, 3rd November 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 11th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SURAT (2,578 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain E. J. Baker, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	„ 650	„ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA (1,646 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 9th Nov., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 7th November.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

The New, First-Class, Fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 7th December. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£ 50 0	£ 35 0	£ 19 0
„ Port Said	£ 37 0	£ 23 0	£ 14 6
„ Suez	£ 36 0	£ 22 0	£ 13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Meadow Street, 24th October 1871.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDENTS.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY TUESDAY the 7th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Frere Bunder—

About 300 superior Moulmein Teak Squares.

A few tons Teak Scantlings in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th November 1871.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Messrs. D. S. Kemp & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRATHCLYDE, S.S.

NOTICE.—It has been arranged that this Steamer will load Home from Calcutta, leaving about the end of the present month. Intending Passengers should communicate AT ONCE with the Agents there, Messrs. PLAYFAIR DUNCAN and Co., who will afford any desired information.

The fine new Steamship Stephensons has been substituted, particulars regarding which will be found in another Advertisement.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To be despatched hence about 28th instant.)

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s new and powerful Steam-ship STEPHENSONS, 1,291 registered Tons, G. Bray, Commander. This fine Steamer has extensive passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

RATES ARE:

1st Class to Suez	£30
Ditto to Liverpool	£50
2nd Class to ditto	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KUTCH AND KATTYWAR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH a STEAMER as above EVERY FORTNIGHT, touching at the following Ports:—

Leave Bombay, Tues.,	Nov. 14	Arrive Porebunder, Fri.	Nov. 17
Arrive Diu, Wednesday,	„ 15	„ Dwarka, Saturday,	„ 18
„ Verawul,	„ 15	„ Kutch Mandvi,	„ 18
„ Mangarole, Thurs.,	„ 16	„ Kurrachee, Sunday	„ 19

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched, according to the above table, on TUESDAY, the 14th November, at 4 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO COLOMBO.

THE fine Ship GLADSTONE, 1,200 Tons, will leave for above port on the 20th November. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain WOLLACOTT, at the Shop of Merwanjee Nusserwanjee, Apollo Street.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH.

SECOND

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE

OF

MR. AND MRS. W. B. GILL,

Assisted by MRS. J. B. ASHETON.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION

ON THEIR RE-APPEARANCE

TO-NIGHT.

FLIGHTS OF FANCY!
FLIGHTS OF FANCY!!
FLIGHTS OF FANCY!!!

New Characters added.

LAST PERFORMANCE,

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9TH.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Upper Circle	Rs. 2
Stalls	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

Doors open at 8-30; Entertainment to commence at 9.

Carriages may be ordered for 11 o'clock.

Seats may be secured, and Tickets obtained, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Dress Circle may be seen.

MR. and MRS. W. B. GILL trust the support so liberally bestowed on their Performances during the "Rains" will be continued in this seasonable weather.

MR. O. DEERING, Agent.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED on MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 13th and 14th instant, on account of the DEWALI HOLIDAYS.

For the Bank of Bengal,

T. SMITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

BASS' BEER, STONE BOTTLING.—The Undersigned have made arrangements for a MONTHLY SUPPLY of the NEW SEASON'S BREW, and are now prepared to register Orders for the first shipment per West Australian, to arrive about Christmas.

Quarts, Rs. 6; Pints, Rs. 4, per dozen.

MUNRO, NEWSOM, & Co.

ESTATE OF RUNCHORDASS MEGJEE (Deceased).—All persons CLAIMING to be CREDITORS of the above Estate are requested to send in particulars of their Claims to the Undersigned, at his Office, in the High Court House, Fort, within a fortnight from this date.

L. A. WATKINS,

Receiver and Manager of the Estate and Effects of the abovenamed Deceased.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

REDUCED RATES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

The Undersigned GRANT POLICIES for 1, 2 and 4 months, on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS and GOODS therein at REDUCED RATES.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

(ESTABLISHED 1824.)

CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.

The Undersigned are now prepared to issue POLICIES for short periods at 33 per cent. below the former rates. Terms in general have been modified and rendered more favourable for Insurers.

For full particulars apply to

LYON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of POONSEY VELJEE, late of Nullia, in Cutch, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

LAKHBAEE, *alias* NANGABAEE, Widow of the said deceased ...... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Ecclesiastical Side, by LAKHBAEE, *alias* NANGABAEE, Widow of the late Poonsey Veljee, deceased, that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the said deceased MAY BE GRANTED TO HER. All persons concerned in the said Estate are therefore hereby apprised of the said Application.—Dated this 6th day of November 1871.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of any, or all, of the undermentioned STORES required by the Company, for 12 months, from the 1st January 1872, viz:—

Best Dungaree Cloth, 18 inches wide,
Best Bengal Twine, in hanks.
Best Goa Brooms, each weighing 20 oz.,
Best Country Soap,
Best Bees Wax,
Best Country Sealing Wax (red),
Best Gum Arabic, picked,
Best Cuttle Fish, whole pieces,
Best Country Salt,
Best Charcoal, from Babool-wood, and sifted,
&c., &c.,
Best Coir, loose and in yarn,
Best Cane or Rattan,
Best Basket, made of Cane and Bamboos,
Best Hair Cumblies and Dabhes,
Best Cotton Waterproof Umbrella for Sepoys,
Best Wheaten Flour for Paste,
Best Coal Tar,
Best Tables and Chairs,
Best Boxes for various descriptions,
Notice Boards,
&c.

Samples may be seen, and form of Tender obtained, together with information as to the probable quantities required, &c., on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

As Tenders may be made for the whole or for the supply of separate articles, the Company shall be at liberty to select one or more from any Tender, without reference to other items on the same Tender. No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,500 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and find Security equal to 5 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate value of the articles to be supplied by them.

Sealed Tenders, which must specify the rates for delivery at Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 6th December next.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 6th November 1871.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

BURRA KHUBBER.

DAVE CARSON SAHIB KA PUCKA TUMASHA ANNAI CHATA HI.
BUS.—SALAAM!

NOTICE.—My Wife, ANN JANE, having LEFT MY PROTECTION, I will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred by her.

T. D. VAN WULLEN.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The RATES of INSURANCE on WAREHOUSES, SHOPS COTTON, &c., for the short periods, 1, 2 and 4 months, have been REDUCED from the 3rd instant.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LOST, a small white TERRIER DOG, brindle spots on head and one on body; answers to the name of "JERRY." Anybody bringing the same to MR. FORREST, 8 Rampart Row, will receive Rs. 10 reward.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the UNDERSIGNED will CONTINUE to CARRY on his TRADE in Bombay and elsewhere as hitherto, in the NAME of RUNSORDASS MEGHJEE.

ડાં મેઘજી પરેમજી.
i. e. MEGHJEE PREMJEE.

MME. FREDERIC CAUVIN gives FRENCH LESSONS in all its branches, and leaves the hour to their spare time. Madame Cauvin has received her Diploma from the French Academy.

No. 2, Bell Lane.

COWASJEE JEHANGEER STATUE FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above FUND are requested to send in the amount of their CONTRIBUTIONS to the NEW BANK of BOMBAY.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretary, C. J. S. Fund.

Bombay, 27th October 1871.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned are now PREPARED, under instructions just received from the Head Office, to grant SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES on new and most favourable Terms. For particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having obtained the EXCLUSIVE RIGHT of the SHAHABAD QUARRIES, they hereby give NOTICE that any encroachment on their Rights from the date of this Advertisement will be dealt with according to law.

DONOVAN AND LOWE,
Contractors, Bombay and Poona.

Wednesday, 25th October 1871.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 13th and 14th instant, on account of the DEWALI HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th November 1871.

GOA LOAN.

THE GOVERNMENT of GOA will ISSUE in BOMBAY a LOAN of TEN LACS of RUPEES, in Bonds of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 each Bombay Currency, bearing Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, PAYABLE in BOMBAY HALF YEARLY.

The Loan has been sanctioned by the PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT, and is secured by an *ad valorem* duty of three per cent. on the Goods Imported and Exported at Goa, and is redeemable in fifteen years from date of issue.

We have been appointed the AGENTS of the Goa Government by His Excellency COUNT DE SAN JANUARIO, Governor of Goa, and are prepared to receive Tenders for this Loan up till Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 15th November.

The issue for the present year will be restricted to Two Lacs of Rupees.

Applications for Bonds must be accompanied by a deposit of 2 per cent. upon the amount applied for.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents, Government of Goa.

Bombay, 26th October 1871.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

INDORE STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of the WORKS on the proposed line of Railway between KHUNDWAH and INDORE, including the Bridge over the River Nerbudda, a distance of 85½ miles, or thereabouts, are hereby invited.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole work, or for the work in any one division. The Government of India do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. English Materials, for the most part, and Sleepers will be supplied by Government to the Contractor. The work will be paid for on a Schedule of Rates. Copies of the specification of works, general terms of contract, bills of approximate quantities, together with plans and sections of the line, and drawings, showing the general character of the masonry structures, also details as far as they are known, of the floods in the Nerbudda and the nature of the foundations there, will be on view, on week days, at the Executive Engineer's Office at Khundwah, from MONDAY, the 6th of November, till SATURDAY, the 2nd of December 1871, both days inclusive, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Copies of the specification of works, general terms of contract, bills of approximate quantities also forms of tender and schedules of rates to be filled in and signed by intending contractors, may be obtained during the term above-mentioned from MR. HORACE BELL, Executive Engineer, Khundwah, on payment of a fee of (Rs. 30) Thirty Rupees as earnest money, which will not be returned.

Sealed tenders, marked outside "Tender for the Indore State Railway," must be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Calcutta, so as to reach his Office not later than FRIDAY, the Eighth day of December 1871.

By Order,
CRAWFORD CAMPBELL,
Superintending Engineer, Indore State Railway.

Dated Mhow, Central India, the 20th October 1871.

TO DR. BHAU DAJI,
Sheriff of Bombay.

SIR,—We, the Undersigned, Inhabitants and Rate-payers of Bombay, beg you to convene a PUBLIC MEETING to be HELD in the TOWN HALL on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4½ P.M., for the purpose of considering the present state of the Municipal Funds, brought on by the mismanagement of its Officers, and to propose such representations to Government as may be then thought proper.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

A. R. MACDONALD.
N. M. WADIA.
દ્વારકાદાસ વશનજી.
i.e. DWARKADAS WASSUNJEE.
ખટાઉ મકનજી.
i.e. KHATAO MAKUNJEE.
NUSSERWANJEE JEHANGEERJEE WADIA.
PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE SUNTOOK.
RAMCHANDRA ANUNTA.
H. R. CORMACK.
HIRJEEBHOY MERWANJEE.
JOHN LAW BODGER.
જેરાંમ શીવજી.
i.e. JERAM SHIVJEE SOWALY.
H. A. HIGGINS.
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK.
JAMSETJEE N. TATA.
W. T. ROCKEIT.
J. GUSTADJEE.
EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
RUSTOMJEE BURJORJEE MODY.
R. VALENTINE REID.
VENAM
C. A. BEYTS.
B. RUSTOMJEE M.F.
SUDANUND BALCRISHNA.
DAMODER GORDHUNDAS.
ATMARAM J. KIRTIKAR.
PANDURANG BALIBHADRA.
GOPINATH SADASEWJEE.
DALPATRAM JIVANRAM.
RUSTOMJEE BOMANJEE.
G. D. ROTHORI.
R. SWANSON.
W. G. MAYHEW.
HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE.
TOOKARAM TATIA.
MOOLJEE THAKERSEY.
J. BICKELL.
વરધમાન પુનશી.
i.e. VURDHAMAN POONSY.
શાં કાનજી પરબત.
i.e. CANJEE PURBUT.
હાજી અબદુલકરીમ હાજી ઇબરાહીમ.
i.e. HAJEE ABDOOL KARIM HAJI EBRAHIM.
THOMAS LIDBETTER.
J. DOELH.

Bombay, 3rd November 1871.

TO the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—in compliance with the above Requisition, I convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay, to be HELD in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, the 7th of November, inst., at half-past 4 P.M.

BHAU DAJI,
Sheriff of Bombay.

3rd November 1871.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES ex "STAR OF INDIA."

The above Horses are now ready for inspection. Public attention is particularly called to this batch, as no better ever arrived before. The Horses will speak for themselves.

MR. VANRENEN has very carefully selected them for this Market. Some of the Horses are of undeniable blood, and got by the imported thorough-bred Sires—South Australian, Snowdon, Obscurity, Camden, Lucifer, Abdallah, Bay Middleton, The Boiardo, Touchstone, King Alfred, Mariner, Sir John, The Thames, Union Jack, and Worcester.

Also about twenty well-matched pairs of Carriage Horses.

Besides the above the following young serviceable Arab Horses for Sale, ready for work:—

1 Black Arab Horse, 14h. 2¼in. 4y. old—Perfect Lady's Horse, very handsome.
1 Grey Arab, 14h. 1in. 5y. old—Grand Hunter, good Hack, up to weight, strongly recommended.
1 Bay Arab. 14h. 2in., 5y. old—Grand mover, good Horse, cross country.
1 Bay Arab Galloway, 6y. old—Great power and blood, will make good horse for Stud, and perfect Hack.
1 Bay Arab, 8y. old—Very handsome, one of the best Hacks in Bombay, good Lady's Horse, property of an Officer going up-country. Also good Side Saddle and Lady's Bridle.

And several other Horses for Sale.

A. ABDOOLLA.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each, Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.

Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,

CLARKE AND DUNHAM,
COLONIAL ENGINEERS.
Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factory,
48, Mark Lane, London.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

NOTICES.

THIRTEEN YEARS' ESTABLISHMENT.

P. BYRAMJEE,

HOUSE AGENT,
22, RAMPART ROW,
ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE.

Please see LIST of BUNGALOWS, OFFICES, and RESIDENCES, in Monday's, and Thursday's, *TIMES of INDIA and BOMBAY GAZETTE.*

TO the USERS of PLATTS' MACARTHY GINS.—The Undersigned are prepared to execute Orders for "COTTON'S PATENT DOUBLE-ACTING BLADES" for the above Gins. Price, Rs. 10 each, including Royalty.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Hummum Street, Bombay.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

MR. POWELL'S

LIVERY AND COMMISSION STABLES, FORT.

Decent Broughams and Phaetons, with good Horses, for Hire by the Job, Day, or Week. Monthly Engagements at the lowest possible rates.

Orders for Sale or Purchase of Carriages or Horses registered and carefully attended to.—Apply to

J. POWELL,
Bell Lane.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS, 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50. The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN,

By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA.

In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

Sole Agent in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. MENIST, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless		Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions	20 to	150
Gold do. do. do.	60 to	1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from	5 to	800
Musical Boxes, from	10 to	300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCH—SIMLA.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,

No. 11, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

HAS the honour to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and the Public in general of Bombay, that he has received a nice and beautiful stock of WATCHES and JEWELLERY direct from London and Geneva, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, repeating and 15 days' Watches; also to match, Gold and Silver Chains of the well known manufacturers of London, consisting of 9, 12, 15 and 18 carats Guards and Alberts of the latest choice and fashion. Silver-gilt and Tortoise-shell, Canary Birds, Singing Boxes, playing and singing one and two at a time. Clocks for Offices and Dining-rooms, Schools and Cook-rooms, ordered out from Messrs. HOLLOWAY & Co. of London and CARTWRIGHT & Co. of the same place.

Electric Clocks, going three at a time, put to any distance from each other.

Marble Clocks, going one year, fifteen days, one month, and eight days, with a circular pendulum above the works, just the pieces for a hall, all of them striking hours and half hours, also One Year Marble Time-pieces.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Organs, and any other mechanical pieces, carefully undertaken, and finished within the shortest delay possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ROBERT BROWN,

PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,
22, MARINE STREET, FORT,

BEGS to call the attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and others to his well selected STOCK of SANITORY and other FITTINGS. Parties requiring the supplying or fixing of the same, will find it advantageous to have them direct from the Tradesman, whose confidence is based on his own practical knowledge attained by many years' experience. The undermentioned are a few of the articles, whose prices or estimates can be given:—

SANITORY WORK.

English Pan Valve Water Closets.
Shank's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Jenning's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Hooper's Pan Valve Water Closets, for native use.

Cradle or flat back Urinals, with Jenning's self-acting tradle arrangements.

Lavatories with all fittings complete, of very superior Patterns, Baths, Pumps, &c.

ZINC WORK.

Ornamental O. G. Gutters, made from any sketch they may be sent, Roof Caps, Ridging, Cresting, &c.

CAST IRON WORK.

Cast Iron Piping for Rain Water or underground purposes.

BRASS WORK.

Brass Valves and Cocks of all descriptions, and all material required for Sanitory or Irrigation purposes.

Illustrated Books or Loose Sheets can be sent for selection of Patterns on application, and to be returned after inspection.

J. W. BENSON,

Watch and Clock Maker to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

STEAM FACTORY FOR CLOCKS AND WATCHES,

LUDGATE HILL & OLD BOND ST., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

Merchants, Shippers, & Wholesale Buyers,

ARE specially invited to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, &c., before sending their Orders elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in ENGLAND.

WATCHES—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and the occupations of every one, 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, at prices from 2 to 200 Guineas.

WATCHES—CHRONOMETERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, KEYLESS, REPEATERS, LEVERS, HORIZONTALS, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CLOCKS—FOR DINING AND DRAWING ROOMS, CARRIAGES, CHURCHES, HALL OR SHOP, PERPETUAL CALENDARS, WIND DIALS, &c.

JEWELLERY—SPECIALITIES IN MONOGRAMS, DIAMONDS, CRYSTALS, AND FINE GOLD, FOR BRIDAL AND OTHER PRESENTS.

SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE—FOR PRESENTATION, RACING, DINERS A LA RUSSE, OR TEA TABLES, &c., &c.

Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the world.

NOTICES.

RICHARDSON AND CO.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c.

THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,

NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

NOTICE.—NEWSPAPERS.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to remind Subscribers to Newspapers and Periodicals that Renewal Orders for 1872 should reach them by the end of the current month, in order that there may be no break in the supplies.

They also take the opportunity of inviting new Subscriptions, and would point out that by their uniform system of advance payment they are enabled to undertake the supply on the lowest possible terms.

Newspapers are posted direct from England to addresses in India, thus avoiding any delay in Bombay. Magazines are sent in T., V., & Co.'s weekly cases via Southampton, and forwarded by post from Bombay; by this means they can be supplied much more cheaply than if sent from London by post.

Subscription Lists, giving all particulars, may be had upon application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

2nd November 1871.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,

ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press.

HOTELS.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL,

WATSON'S BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

SITUATED in the most central part of Bombay, facing the Sea, within five minutes' walk of all the Government, Merchants', and Public Offices, both Railway Stations, the Band-stand, and adjoining the Apollo Bunder, where the Mails are landed and Passengers embark for Europe.

There are three Floors of very lofty Apartments, containing upwards of 120 BED ROOMS, and BED and SITTING ROOMS en suite—all furnished with the best description of ENGLISH FURNITURE, and with every necessary to ensure comfort.

On the First Floor are Public and Private Dining Rooms, sufficient to accommodate upwards of 200 Guests; a Reading Room, and Public and Private Billiard Rooms, furnished with five of Thurston's best Tables.

The Table is liberal, and the Wines are of the highest class.

Travellers by the B. B. and C. I. Railway should book to the Marine Lines Station, and by the G. I. P. Railway to the Boree Bunder Station.

Carriages and Servants from the Hotel wait the arrival of each Train.

The ESPLANADE is the only Hotel in Bombay that is conducted entirely by Europeans, and it is patronised by all the English and Foreign Nobility visiting India.

W. MAULE,
Manager.

AUCKLAND HOTEL,

OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION,
BYCULLA,
HAS OPENED.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

MATHERAN.

MR. S. M. DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that the HOTEL is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and situated on the best site on the Hill.

Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken of the Visitors.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that they will RE-OPEN the Hotel on the 5TH of OCTOBER.

The CHOWK HOTEL is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS as before—Rs. 6 per Day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

THE WAVERLEY HOTEL,

(LATE JERUSALEM HOTEL)
ESPLANADE,
CORNER OF RAMPART ROW AND FORBES STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE above HOTEL has extensive accommodation for both RESIDENTS and TRAVELLERS. It is pleasantly situated, being within a circle containing the principle Government and other Offices, and facing the sea. Its BED, BATH, and SITTING ROOMS are replete with every modern requisite, and are airy and commodious.

The Establishment being entirely European, every attention and comfort is secured to Travellers, Residents, and Visitors.

R. BROWN, Proprietor.

N.B.—There are public BILLIARD and LUNCHEON SALOONS attached to the Hotel.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILL

WINE AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
BOMBAY, No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
BORDEAUX, No. 29, ALLEES DE TOURNY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF CLARET, PER P. & O. STEAMER NUBIA.

		Qts.	Pts.
CHATEAU LAROSE (our own brand)	per doz. Rs.	14 0	7 8
ST. JULIEN MEDOC ditto	do	10 0	5 8
CLARET—Ordinaire (L. Assemat)	do	8 0	...
Do Szegszardi, Hungarian	do	...	8 6
Do Hermitage (a good after-dinner Wine)	do	23 0	...
Do Barsac (White)	do	18 0	...
Do Chablis do	do	18 0	...
Do Chateau Margaux	do	28 0	...
BRANDY—Exshaw, No. 1	do	35 0	...
Do do No. 2	do	20 0	...
Do Hennessy 3 stars * * *	do	29 0	...
Do do 2 do * *	do	24 0	...
Do do 1 do *	do	21 8	...
Do Denis Mounie	do	21 0	...
Do Martell	do	21 0	...
Do Pinet Castillon	do	21 0	...
And other well-known Brandies.			
SHERRY—Chillingworth's	do	25 0	...
Do "Flying Horse" brand	do	18 0	...
PORT—Chillingworth's	do	25 0	...
Do Graham's	do	18 0	...
CHAMPAGNE—Jaquesson's	do	30 0	...
OLD TOM—Swaine and Boord's	do	15 0	...
HOLLANDS GIN—15 quart bottles.	do	23 8	...
IRISH WHISKEY	do	16 0	...
VERMOUTH	do	...	7 0
JAMAICA RUM	do	18 0	...
BEER—Bass's, bottled by Stone	do	5 12	3 12
Do Tennent's	do	4 12	3 0
QUINNESS'S STOUT	do	5 0	3 8

Also on hand, BEER by Alsopp, Atkins, &c.

Orders from Up-country for Goods of all descriptions will be promptly and carefully attended to.

Messrs. B. & S. have the pleasure to inform Messes, Clubs, and the Trade, that they can, if desired, address their Orders direct to their Bordeaux House.

FOR SALE, OTAREL DUPUY & Co.'s BRANDY, at Rs. 22 per dozen.—Apply to

PLANQUE, VINAY, & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Messrs. Livingston and Niven's SHERRY, in one Dozen Cases	at Rs. 21 per Case.
Do. in Quarter Casks, of about 27 Galls.	at Rs. 235 per Cask.
Perrier Jouet & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE	at Rs. 38 per Doz.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—L. JAUNAY & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

In cases of 1 dozen quarts	Rs. 36 per dozen.
Do. 2 dozen pints	20 per dozen.

Just arrived per ship Jumna, from London.

STENHOUSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd November 1871.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

We have received, ex ROODEE, a further consignment of this brand.

Cases containing 1 doz. Quarts	Rs. 40 each.
Ditto 2 „ Pints	43 „

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 28th October 1871.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned have received the following Consignment of ITALIAN WINES from NAPLES, in cases of one dozen each:—

Marsalla, Florio Inghilterra	Rs. 16 per doz.
Do. Florio Italia	16 „
Do. Ingham's	16 „
Lagrima, White	16 „
Do. Red	12 „
Do. Christi Sparkling	30 „
Falerno, White	16 „
Do. Red	16 „
Capri, White	12 „
Do. Red	12 „

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

THE Undersigned have for SALE, at their Godowns, the following:—

EXSHAW'S BRANDY, No. 1	Rs. 33 per doz.
„ MARGAUX CLARET	14 „
CURCIER AND AUDIT'S BRANDY	20 „
PARTICIPATION CHARENTAISE—BRANDY, Blue Label	19 „
„ Yellow „	23 „
„ Pink „	26 „
„ White „	29 „
Salt's Beer, in quarts	5 „

Messrs. E. W. Reilly & Co.'s GUNS and RIFLES, breech-loading, and REVOLVERS.

Lawrence's No. 3 Grain GUNPOWDER, in cases of 25 Tins of 1 lb. each.

Also the following CARRIAGES—

A Landau, by H. Black & Son, London.
A Canoe Barouche, on C Springs, by Messrs. Ness Brothers.
A do. by R. Ness, Senr., suitable for one or two Horses.
A few Sets Silver-mounted Single HARNESS.

FORBES & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

SPARKLING:—	
Hock and Moselle	Rs. 15 per doz.
ALE:—	
Best India Pale Ale, bottled by H. Deetjen, 4 doz. cases	„ 5 „
Norwegian Pale Ale, 3 doz. cases	„ 6 „
CLARETS:—	
St. Estephe	„ 15 „
St. Estephe Medoc	„ 9 „
Vray Canon	„ 18 „
Chateau Larose	„ 22 „
Chateau Leoville	„ 24 „
Chateau Lafite	„ 28 „
BRANDIES:—	
Tricoche & Co.'s 1866 Vintage	„ 18 „
Ditto 1865 „	„ 20 „
H. and C. Balaresque	„ 22 „
Gautier Frerès, in impl. pts. per case of 2 doz.	„ 24 „
Blanchy Frères	„ 22 „
Ditto	„ 28 „
STILL HOCKS:—	
Laubenheimer	„ 15 „
Liebfraumilch	„ 20 „
Steinwein	„ 24 „
Rüdesheimer	„ 24 „
Johannisberger	„ 30 „
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	„ 36 „
Do. do. Blue capsule	„ 45 „
ITALIAN WINES:—	
Barbera Amaro Spumante (Sparkling)	„ 14 „
Ditto Secco (Still)	„ 14 „
Brachetto	„ 14 „
Barolo	„ 14 „
Nebiolo	„ 14 „
Passito	„ 14 „

VERMOUTH:—
At Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 per dozen.

MAAGBITTER:—
Rs. 20 per case of 2 dozen Pints.

CANDLES:—
Saloon Candles at 6½ as. per packet of 6.
Carriage „ 6¼ „ „
In small boxes of 24 packets each.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, October 1871.

WANTED.

WANTED, a CLERK, who thoroughly understands Book-keeping in all its Branches: none else need apply. Personal application to be made to WHITTLE & Co., 13, Apollo Street.

MATHERAN.—First-class English BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT is about to be OPENED on the 1st of NOVEMBER. The Proprietress begs to inform VISITORS to MATHERAN, that she will be glad to accommodate them with all the comforts of an English Home as far as the Country will permit. Address—PROPRIETRESS, (The Retreat), MATHERAN.

NOTICE.—WANTED, the services of a few experienced FITTERS, for setting up Machinery at Kirkee.—Apply to the Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.

G. J. MELLISS, Major,
Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.

Poona, 30th October 1871.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, the COTTON GINNING FACTORY at BROACH, occupied during the past season by Messrs. ROBB, LAW, and Co.—Apply to the LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street.

A spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property [illegible] as "Unjeer-Bagh."

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately [illegible] by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, [illegible] "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, [illegible] mer residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

FOR THE OCTOBER SEASON.—A BUNGALOW at [illegible] RAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best [illegible] Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,

at the Office of the Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.
And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality.

Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOG[illegible]TH & Co.,

"Bon Accord" Wharf, 22[illegible] and at Aberdeen Manufacturers by special [illegible] M.'s Navy at the Royal Vi[illegible]

…AFTERNOON. …hares steady. …ning. Govern-…d.

…STOCK LIST.

…NKS.

			…vi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
			p. a.		
		all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	87
		all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,4 0 nl.
		all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	662½
	…0	·100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	182½
	…,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
…00	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
…,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
…,090	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	90
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,515
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	135
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	870
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	360

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
......	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
......	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,150
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	940
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	360
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,000
200	2,·00	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	1,970 x d
200	500	all	53½do.	Do New	480 x d
100	1,500	...		Carwar Company	800
500	1,8·0	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,200
350	2,000	all	200 ps	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co	9,000
200	2,0·0	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,015
200	6,000	6,000	223 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,375 x d
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,125
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	860 x d
2,000	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	505
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,500
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,330
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,580
100	5,5·0	all		Bombay	2,600
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	975
1,800	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	275
250	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,675
750	2,000	all	250p.s	Great Eastern	2,100 x d
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,060
900	1,0·0	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	980
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,560
690	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	1,950

* Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	900
50,000	50	all	4½p ct	Bombay Gas Company	56
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	31 x. d.
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	380
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
......	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...		East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

......	5,200	2,400	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co	8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 5/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 13/16d. to 1s. 11⅞d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 1/16d. to 2s. 0⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	106¼.
Do.	30 days' sight	99⅞.
Do.	60 Do. do.	99⅜.
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	218

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.10-9 to 10-10
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	16-13
Australian Gold	16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	111¼
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent	103¾
Four per cent	99¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	1·7
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	95¼
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	121

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 4th Nov., compared with the statement issued on 28th October :—

LIABILITIES.	28th Oct.	4th Nov.
Proprietors Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ...Rs. 50,00,000 Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... „ 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	243,67,062	244,17,009
Do. do. do. at Branches	22,22,750	22,72,408
Other Deposits	142,05,813	148,62,082
Post Bills	36,811	39,009
Cash Credits, undrawn	11,72,725	16,77,456
Rs.	485,05,161	497,67,964
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	55,93,984	56,12,596
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	97,22,407	93,03,139
Loans, on Security of do do.	16,02,490	21,45,680
Current Accounts, overdrawn	13,498	19,999
Bills Discounted	75,13,813	78,54,250
Stamps	7,509	7,391
Dead Stock ...Rs. 4,91,027 Amount applied in reduction „ 55,000	4,36,027	4,36,027
Bullion	13,45,278	13,72,498
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,95,739	2,81,710
Cash and Currency Notes	217,74,416	222,34,671
Rs.	485,05,161	497,67,964

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—6TH NOVEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 6th November, 1-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 37 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 5th November, 11 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 20 minutes.

Via Turkey, 5th November, 1-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 45 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 6th November, 10-5 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 40 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 5th, to 9 A.M. of the 6th November is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min
From Calcutta	2 31	0 6
„ Kurrachee	1 17	0 15
„ Madras	1 18	0 5

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 6th Nov., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 6th Nov., 12-36 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 6th Nov., Noon.; via Turkey, 6th Nov., 10 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—6TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships „	£2 7s. 6d.
	Myrabolins & Coir bdls	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship.
Overland	Steamers	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 29 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Mahi	Nacoda	Colombo, Oct. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Kurrachee (s)	Scott	Kurrachee.
	Taptee (s)	DeCosta	Coast and Goa.
	Gingah (s)	Nacoda	Cutch Mandvee.
	Strathclyde (s)	Pearson	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Pericle, Cahill, to Liverpool.
Ship Star of India, Holloway, to Colombo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Mongolia, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Ethiopia, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Goa.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
3	Moulmein (s)	Ewart	Akyab, Oct. 31.
	Album Ghier	Williams	Muritius, Oct. 7.
	Fazarabany	Nacoda	Bombay, Sept. 25.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov		
3	York	London.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.		
3	Haddersfield	London.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; long., 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 4th November.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·884	in.
Temperature of the Air	82·0	„
Wet-bulb Thermometer	75·9	„
Dew Point	73·5	„
Relative Humidity of Air	·767	„
Extent of cloudy Sky the whole sky clouded=8	0·4	„
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	99·3	„
Minimum do. do.	76·8	„
General direction of wind, N, NE, ENE, E, WNW, NW, NNE, E.		
Movement in 24 hours	174.	

DAILY IMPORTS.—6TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Jumna, 2,500 bars Swedish iron, F. Gopejee, and K. Jeeva.

FROM LONDON.

Orlando s, 4 cases cheese, and 2 cases hams, A. Jamsetjee.

Dallam Tower, 4 cases papers, B. Heptoola; 135 packages paints, and 25 drums linseed oil, N. Tyebjee & Co.; 149 cases oilmanstores, 10 cases biscuits, and 4 cases candles, H. E. Fazel.

Algonquin, 147 bundles iron gas tubs, S. M. Hukimjee.

Roodee, 4 cases iron wire, M. Cooverjee & Co.

Jumna, 24 cases claret, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

M. M. Pete, 10 cases biscuits, C. Dadabhoy.

British Monarch, 61 cases empty soda pints, P. Framjee & Co.; 25 cases sherry, P. Radelin & Co.; 122 cases oilmanstores, and 2 casks blacking, H. E. Fazel; 34 cases pickles, R. Muncherjee; 1,325 casks and 41 pieces spelter, Richard Martin & Co.; 82 bales paste boards, and 9 bales printing paper, D. Merwanjee & Co.; 825 kegs iron nails, and 14 packages hardware, T. Adumjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Marie Gabrielle, 50 cases corks, H. B. Touche & Co.; 600 boxes champagne, N. Ardaseer & Sons.

FROM LONDON.

Lord of the Isles, 10 cases port, Payne and Co.

Cospatrick, 10 cases old tom, Payne and Co.

Dilharee, 10 cases brandy, Payne and Co.

Singapore (s) 100 cases champagne, Payne and Co.

Anazi, 20 cases claret, Payne and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—6TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eastern Belle, 4 bales cotton, G. Samjee; 160 bales cotton, L. Purbhoodass; 52 bales cotton, D. Merwanjee; 49 bales cotton, D. Hormusjee; 76 bales cotton, C. Coorjee.

Sphinx, s, 50 bags wheat, S. Hobart & Co.; 50 bales wool, and 75 bales cotton, N. Goolallchund; 4 bales cotton, W, and As Graham & Co.; 120 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, N. Soonderjee; 300 bales cotton, D. Sassoon & Co.; 20 bales cotton, G. Jadowjee.

Redewater s, 100 casks cocoanut oil, L. Nursee; 200 bales cotton, N. Poonjeeram.

Pericles, 90 bales cotton, V. Ebram & Co.

Surat s, 45 bales wool, D. Ludha.

Victoria Cross, 100 bales cotton, Adams and Kennedy.

FOR LONDON.

Surat, s, 95 cases olibanum, C. Ebram; 47 packages hides, A. Jogom.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sphinx s, 2 bales cow hides, E. Wookerjee.

FOR HULL.

Orlando s, 130 bales gunny rags, and 400 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa, s, 22 bundles fishmaws and 243 bundles sharkfins, L. Datoo; 203 bundles——, L. Dewjee; 30½ chests M. opium, N. Jooravurmal; 200 chests M. opium, D. Sassoon & Co.; 17 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw; 8 chests M. opium, B. Balchund; 5 chests M. opium, F. Caloram; 23 chests M. opium, R. Khemjee & Co.; 14 chests M. opium, S. and D. B. Futtakis; 50 chests M. opium, G. Venayek; 10 chests M. opium, S. E. Sassoon; 120 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon; 5 chests M. opium, J. Busteram, 35 chests M. opium, N. J. Ebram; 28 chests M. opium, C. Jairaz.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Orissa s, 33 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw; 25 chests M. opium, A. B. Mody & Co.; 24 chests M. opium, G. Venayek; 20 chests M. opium, T. Setaram; 6 chests M. opium, B. Shreekeson.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 6.

Leggatt, Assistant Surgeon, 28th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Sholapore.

Swindley, Major, 15th Hussars, on duty, from Mhow.

Newport, Captain, Sappers and Miners, on leave, from Kirkee.

Bevan, Lieutenant, Bengal Revenue Survey, to appear before a medical board, from Murree.

Symonds, Lieutenant, Bombay Revenue Survey, on duty, from Poona.

Hudson, Surgeon, 83rd Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 6.

Waters, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, on duty, to Poona.

Bailey, Lieutenant, 106th Foot, to join, to Jhansi.

Vallings, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Kohat.

Inglis, C.B., Deputy Inspector General, Bengal Medical Department, to join, to Allahabad.

McKay, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2-12th Regiment, to join, to Subathoo.

Roberts, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Allahabad.

Griffin, Major, 45th Regiment, to join, to Madras.

Parkins, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Punjab.

Dowker, Lieutenant-Colonel, 3rd Madras Cavalry, to rejoin, to Hingoolie.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 4th November, 1871.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Sind Frontier Field Force Order, dated 25th Oct 1871, directing Capt Malden, 1st Sind Horse, to officiate as Comdt of the Regt, and Lt Reynolds, as 2nd in Comd and Squad Officer in addition to his other duties, vice Maj Lock.

Lt Reynolds, officiated as Comdt 1st Sind Horse, and Lt McNair as 2nd in Comd and Squad Officer in addition to their respective duties, from the 15th Sept to the 24th Oct 1871.

3rd Regt N I—Regimental Order, dated 23rd Oct 1871, directing Capt Strong to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties until the arrival of Capt Strutt.

83rd Foot—Regimental Order, dated 14th Oct 1871, directing Lt Marriott to perform the duties of Asst Instructor of Musketry.

2nd Foot, 1st Bat—Regimental Order, dated 30th Oct 1871, appointing Lt H M Matthews Asst Instructor of Musketry.

Regimental Order, dated 1st Nov 1871, appinting Lt D F B Webster Interpreter to the Regt, vice Adams.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

3rd Hussars—Capt H F Dent, to England, from date of embarkation, for 15 months, on urgent private affairs.

Capt H R Pim, to England, from date of embarkation, for 15 months, on urgent private affairs.

Lt R G Dickson, to America, from date of embarkation, for 15 months, on urgent private affairs.

108th Foot—Qr-Mr T Hughes, to England, from date of embarkation, for 9 months, on urgent private affairs.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 28th October 1871.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officer :—

1st Bat 8th Foot—Lt Edward Emerson to be Capt, from the 6th Nov 1869.

Subject to the approval of Her Majesty, the C-in-C in India sanctions the retirement from the service, by the sale of their Commissions, of Capt W Bigg, 63rd, and Capt the Hon R M W Dawson, 92nd Regt, and is pleased to make the following promotions :—

63rd Foot—Lt Frederick William Day to be Capt, by purchase, vice Bigg, who retires, dated 18th Oct 1871.

Ens Herbert Rowley Cook, to be Lt, by purchase, vice Day, promoted, dated 18th Oct 1871.

92nd Foot—Lt E A C Campbell, to be Capt, by purchase, vice the Hon R M W Dawson, who retires, dated 18th Oct 1871.

Ens Charles W H Douglas to be Lt, by purchase, vice Campbell, promoted, dated 18th Oct 1871.

104th Foot—Subject to approval by Her Majesty, the C-in-C in India sanctions the resignation by Lt V C E Parker, of the appointment of Adjt, and is pleased to make the following nomination :—

Lt Albert E W Goldsmid, to be Adjt, vice Parker, who resigns that post, dated 7th Oct 1871.

20th N I—The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments, during the temporary absence of Col C H Brownlow, CB, Aide-de-camp to the Queen, on special duty :—

Maj R G Rogers, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt, vice Brownlow, dated 19th Oct. 1871.

Capt H W Gordon, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Rogers, dated 19th Oct 1871.

Capt J Bartleman, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Gordon, dated 19th Oct 1871.

Nynee Tal Depot—Capt H W Scriven, 2nd Bat 25th Regt, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Dutton, dated 19th Oct 1871.

The following officers, attached to the 22nd N I, are transferred and attached for duty to the corps specified opposite to their names :—

Capt R O Vyvyan, Genl List, Infy, to the 24th N I.

Capt H A Plowden, S C, to the 25th N I.

Capt F H Hinde, General List, Infy, attached to the 22nd N I, will remain at Dacca, in charge of the sick men, &c., of the regt, on its proceeding to Looshai.

With reference to G O C C, 23rd Aug 1871, p 422, under instructions from the War Office, the undermentioned additional officers are detailed to the Long Course at the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, viz :—

Capt T N Holberton, 18th Brig.
2nd Capt W R C Brough, 20th Brig.
Lt H G F Siddons, B Bat 16th Brig.
Lt J M Alves,* F Bat 20th Brig.
Lt R Mallock, No 7 Bat 24th Brig.
Lt C H H Mayne, E Bat 23rd Brig.

The officers in India are available for duty with troops on the voyage home, and on arrival should report themselves to the Depy Adjt Genl, R A, War Office; they should arrive in England in Dec next.

* [This cancels the leave granted to Lt Alves in G O C C of the 16th Aug 1871, p. 416.]

That part of G O C C, dated the 28th Aug 1871, detailing Capt and Local Maj J W Poole, 1st Bat 11th Foot, for duty at the depot, is cancelled.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Presidency District Order, dated the 8th June last, appointing Asst Surg J B Hannah, MD, to the medical charge of the 63rd Foot, as a temporary measure.

Dated the 4th Oct, permitting Lt G Edmonds, Unattached recently returned from England, to do general duty at Barrackpore.

Rawulpindee Brig Order, dated the 3rd Oct, attaching Surg S C Courtney, MD, temporarily to the 25th N I with effect from the 1st idem.

Dinapore Station Order, dated the 22nd Sept last, appointing Lt H Scougall, 96th Foot, to act as Station Staff Officer, vice Major W H Smith, S C, reported sick, there being no qualified officer available.

1st Bat 11th Foot—Regimental Order, dated the 11th Oct, appointing Ens H E Penton, to be Interpreter, with effect from the 9th idem, vice Maj G T Osborn, who resigns.

1st Bat 14th Foot—Regimental Order, dated the 9th Oct, appointing Ens J. Reid, to be Asst Instructor of Musketry, vice Lt W A Ridgeway.

Sappers and Miners—Regimental Order, dated the 4th Oct, appointing Lt J H Thurburn, R E, to officiate as Doing Duty Officer in the room of Lt W North, R E, with effect from the 14th July last.

18th N I—Regimental Order, dated the 3rd Oct, making the following temporary appointments, Capt H R Wintle having recently rejoined from leave :—

Capt H R Wintle, 1st Wing Sub, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Capt J F FitzG Cologan, attached, to officiate as 1st Wing Sub.

30th N. I.—Regimental Order, dated the 2nd Oct, appointing Maj R D Griffin, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Lt Col C S Fowle, proceeding on leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Brig Staff—Brig Genl W Olpherts, CB VC, (commanding Rohilcund District), to Cashmere, Murree and Simla, from the 3rd July to the 25th Oct, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

Royal Horse Artillery—2nd Capt Hon R Hare (B bat A brig, to Bombay, from the 18th Oct to the 18th Nov, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Col W H Delamain, 22nd Brig, to England on private affairs, from the 1st Nov 1871, preparatory to retirement from the service

Lt D W Buckle, No 3 Bat 22nd Brig, to remain at Darjeeling, from the 10th Oct to the 10th Dec, on medical certificate

18th Hussars—Capt H M Howard, to England, for three months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

38th Foot—Ens H G H Stokes, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

55th Foot—Capt J F Morton, to Peshawur, from the 26th Oct, until date of arrival of regiment at Peshawur, on urgent private affairs.

Lt A Cook, to Peshawur, from the 15th Nov to the 14th Feb 1872, on urgent private affairs.

85th Foot—Ens J W T S Smythe, to Calcutta, from the 15th Oct to the 14th April 1872, to study the native languages.

Staff Corps—Col H Nicoll, to remain at Simla, from the 13th Oct to the 1st Nov, in extension of privilege leave to enable him to join his new station, Jullundur.

Lt W H Browne (Qr Mr 18th N I,) from the 1st to the 3rd Oct, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his regiment.

Late 4th European Light Cavalry—Lt-Col O Wilkinson (commanding 2nd Ben Cav), to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Bengal Cavalry—Maj Genl D M Probyn, C B, V C, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Indian Medical Dept—Surg F S Sillifant (in medical charge 14th N I), to Simla, on medical certificate, from the 25th Sept to the 31st Oct.

Indian Medical Service—Asst Surg D P Palmer, M.D. (in medical charge 5th Ben Cav), to remain at Murree and the adjacent hills, from the 8th Sept to the 15th Oct, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave, under the Rules of 1868.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 23rd Oct, 1871.

Capt J M Kerr will perform the combined duties of Aide-de-Camp and Interpreter to the C-in C.

The following removals are ordered :—

Capt S E Atkinson, from attached 39th N I, to attached 27th N I—To join forthwith.

Capt J Macdougal, from attached 4th N I, to attached 27th N I—To join forthwith.

Ootacamund, 25th Oct 1871.

The following removals are ordered :—

Staff Asst Surg C H Giraud, from medical charge Detachment 89th Regt, Calicut, on return of Asst Surg Ward, from leave, to proceed at once to Bangalore at the public expense, where he will take over charge D Bat 23rd Brig R A and accompany it to Bellary, relieving Asst Surg Symons of the charge 7th Bat 6th Brig RA.

Asst Surg J T M Symons, from medical charge R A, Bellary, when relieved by Dr Giraud, to accompany his Bat B-D R H A, to rejoin Hd Qrs, Bangalore.

Lt J H Newill, 2nd Squad Sub 1st Light Cav, now on leave at Ootacamund, is directed to take charge of details proceeding from Wellington to Kamptee on the 30th inst.

The following appointments are ordered :—

Capt J B Leggatt, from Offg Qrmr 10th Regt N I, to Offg Adjt 10th Regt N I, vice Neill.

Capt F Beeching, from 2nd Wg Sub 10th N I, to Offg Qrmr 10th N I.

Capt F J Rivers, from attached 10th N I, to 2nd Wg Sub 10th N I.

Capt A J Howes, from attached 25th N I, to 1st Wg Sub 25th N I., with effect from date of departure of Capt Oakes.

Ootacamund, 26th Oct 1871.

Capt H M Finlay, 23rd Brig R A, is appointed to do duty Convalescent Depot, Wellington, to join at public expense, his services being made available if required for duty with invalids proceeding there from Kamptee this season.

Capt. J G Marshall, No 7 Bat 5th Brig, doing duty at Wellington, to proceed at the public expense, so as to take over Comd of his Bat on his arrival at Fort Saint George on 2nd Dec next.

The following orders are confirmed :—

By the Officer Comdg Nagpore Force, directing Passed Hospl Apprentice F J Garrack, 23rd Brig R A, to be considered as having officiated as Asst Apothecary D Bat 20th Brig R A, from 26th Sept to 3rd Oct 1871, inclusive, vice Asst Apothecary W Johnstone, D Bat 20th Brig RA, on duty with Volunteers to Jubbulpore.

By the Officer Comdg 45th Foot, appointing Lt M F Thrupp, Acting Interpreter to the Regt, with effect from 1st Oct 1871, vice Brev Capt O W de Thoren, appointed Garrison Instructor.

By the Officer Comdg 45th Foot, appointing Sergt W Powell, Garrison Provost Sergt Fort St George, with effect from the 20th Oct 1871, vice Sergt Sutton, about to be invalided.

By the Officer Comdg Mysore Div, directing Maj B M Deane, 2nd Bat 19th Foot, to officiate as Asst Qr-mr-Genl, Mysore Div, until relieved by Maj Mesham.

By the Officer Comdg R A, Mysore Div, directing Qr mr H New, of the D Brig R H A, to conduct the duties of the Adjt's Dept of the Brig without prejudice to his other duties, and 2nd Capt A C Davidson, 23rd Brig R A, to perform the duties of Staff Officer R A, Mysore Div, on the departure of 2nd Capt Caine on leave, till 2nd Capt Ketchens's arrival, or until further orders.

Leave of absence :—

18th Hussars—Capt W Yeldham, from 4th Oct 1871, or date of departure—Bombay, S C, to appear before a medical board.

21st Foot—Ens W A J Frere, 1st Bat, to England, to appear before a medical board per first P and O steamer and overland route as his speedy removal from India is necessary—Unfit to do duty with troops.

Divisional Staff—Lt-Col W A Gib, Asst Adjt-Genl H S Force, 15 days, in extension of the leave granted him in G O C C 9th Oct 1871—Neilgherries, private affairs.

Staff Corps—Lt Col A Drury, Offg Depy Qr-mr-Genl, from date of his being relieved from his appointment, till 31st Dec 1871, private affairs, under the Regulations of 1868.

Staff Corps—Maj E A Mottet, Offg Wing Officer 25th N I, from 16th Oct 1871 or date of departure, for one month—Bombay, S C, to appear before a medical board, under 1868 furlough regulations.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Nov. 2.)

Mr T D Forsyth, C B, Comsr and Supt, on return from furlough, is appointed to the charge of the Ambala Division.

Mr J W Macnabb, Offg Comsr and Supt, Ambala Div, is appointed to the charge of the Delhi Div, vice Maj J S Tighe, proceeding to England on sick certificate.

Mr C E Gladstone, Asst Comsr, is empowered, under sec 38 of Act XXV of 1861, to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Session, and to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court, and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

Lt-Col J T Norgate received charge of the office of Cantonment Mag, Syalkot, from Lt A K Macpherson, on the forenoon of the 21st Oct 1871.

Lt J A L Montgomery, Asst Comsr, Umritsar, is invested with the powers of a Sub Mag of the 1st class in the Criminal Dept, and with special powers in the Civ and Rev Depts.

Dr H F S Warth, Senior Analyst of the Inland Customs Dept, is appointed Depy Collr of Customs, Mayo Mines, on probation for six months, vice Mr Matthews, deceased, from the date of his receiving charge of the appointment.

Mr W D Hogan, Genl Asst Supdg Engr, Punjab Govt Steam Flotilla, has obtained three months' leave of absence on medical certificate, with effect from the 1st Oct 1871.

Mr J Moody, 1st class Engr, to officiate as Genl Asst Supdg Engr, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr Hogan, with effect from 1st Oct 1871.

On return of Lt-Col R J D Ferris, Offg Depy Comsr of Mooltan, from sick leave, Maj F J Millar, Offg Depty Comsr, will revert to the charge of the Mozuffurgurh District.

Mr. F D Bullock, Offg Depy Comsr, Mozuffurgurh, will revert to the Mooltan District as Asst Comsr on being relieved by Maj Millar.

Mr. W Jenkyns, Asst Comsr, from the Mooltan to the Montgomery District.

The undermentioned officers, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Govt, are appointed Asst Comrs of the 3rd class, and posted to the districts noted opposite each :—

Mr Pierce de Lacy Henry Johnstone, CS, Lahore; Mr Edward Brittain Steedman, CS, Lahore; Mr Herbert George Pearse, CS, Lahore; Mr Edward Piercey Henderson, CS, Delhi; Mr Gilbert Leslie Smith, CS, Delhi; Mr John Crommelin Brown, CS, Umbala; Mr James Robert Maconachie, CS, Umritsar; Mr William Ovens Clark, CS, Jullundhur; Mr Archibald Christie, CS, Rawulpindee; Mr Henry Charles Thorp Robinson, CS, Mooltan; Mr James Richard Baillie, CS, Hoshiarpore

Capt A Goldney, District Supt of Police, Kangra, has obtained leave, on full pay, for one month, preparatory to taking sick furlough to Europe, with effect from the 24th Oct, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr F L Edwards, Offg District Supt of Police, Rohtak, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year, with effect from the 1st Feb 1872, under the Uncovenanted Service Rules.

Mr Edwards has also been granted preparatory leave for one month, to enable him to proceed to the port of embarkation.

His Honor the Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following posting and transfer :—

Capt O Menzies, District Supt of Police, is posted to the Lahore District.

Capt M Millett, District Supt of Police, from the Lahore to the Mooltan District.

Capt A Goldney, District Supt of Police, having reported his departure on preparatory leave on the forenoon of the 23rd Oct, the following appointments will have effect from the 22nd instant :—

Mr J Hernon to officiate as a District Supt of Police, 2nd grade, vice, Maj Orchard.

Mr E A Marshall to officiate as a District Supt of Police, on Rs. 700, vice Maj Harris.

The leave granted to Capt A P Broome, 1st Punjab Infy, in Punj Order No. 334, dated 3rd inst, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Rajanpore Station Order, dated 2nd Oct 1871, directing Asst Surg W F Murray, MB, to afford medical aid to the detachment 6th Punjab Infy at Rajanpore, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 4th May 1871.

Dated 2nd Oct. 1871, directing Asst Surg R Power, offg in medical charge 3rd Punjab Cav, to afford medical aid to the detachment th Punjab Infy at Rajanpore, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 27th Sept 1871.

Dera Ismail Khan Station Order, dated 6th Oct 1871, directing Lt E Lloyd, offg 2nd Squad Sub 2nd Punjab Cav, who was appointed 2nd Wing Sub of the 4th Sikh Infy, on probation, to continue to officiate as 2nd Squad Sub of the 2nd Punjab Cav till further orders.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Nov. 11	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrache	„ 20	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 13	11 A.M.	
China	„ 9	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	„ 23	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Dec. 2	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At Noon.		At Noon.
Thursday	November.. 9	Thursday	December.. 21
Do	do .. 23	Do	Jan. 1872 .. 4
Do	December.. 7	Do	do .. 18

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At Noon.		At Noon.
Thursday	November.. 23	Thursday	Jan. 1872 .. 18
Do	December.. 21		

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year „	„ 24	„ 28	„ 38
Three months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One Month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

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Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FERGUSON—October 30th, at Goga, the wife of John Dempster Ferguson, Esq., Executive Engineer for Irrigation, of a son.

DEATH.

NATHOBA—November 4th, at Gaewady, of heart disease, Nathoba Madhowjee, the beloved father of Messrs. Hurrichundjee and Janardhen, aged 65 years, deeply regretted by a large circle of relations and friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AINSLIE—November 3rd, at Egmore, the wife of C. A. Ainslie, Esq., of a daughter.

BISHOP—October 31st, at Calcutta, Mrs. H. Bishop, widow of the late C. Bishop, of the E. I. Railway, of a daughter.

CAMPBELL—November 1st, at Bareilly, the wife of Major Campbell, of a daughter.

VINES—November 2nd, at St. John's College, Agra, the wife of Rev. C. E. Vines, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BENSLEY—November 1st, at Ulwur, General Joseph Bensley, of the Maharajah Ulwur's service, aged 24 years and 11 months.

LYONS—October 31st, at Madras, Robert Henry Lyons, Deputy Collector of Chutterpore, Ganjam, aged 45 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1871.

THE affairs of Kattywar have for some time past engaged the special attention of the Bombay Government. The Political Agent and his First Assistant have in succession been summoned to Poona, whither also have repaired the Kharbarees, or Ministers, of the independent Chiefs of Kattywar, to fight out, before His Excellency in Council, the long-pending dispute as to the degree of protection that ought to be afforded by the Paramount Power to the Grassias, or hereditary landholders, of the province. In the Administration Report for the year 1870, just laid on the Editors' Table, Colonel Anderson once more reiterates his often-expressed opinion, that it is the duty of Government to reverse the policy of Colonel Keatinge, which, by refusing to the Grassias the right of appeal against decisions of the great Chiefs, placed them as completely at the mercy of men who know none as if they had been Highland peasants holding under some Duke who wished to "clear" his estate. "Though in every way anxious," says the Political Agent, "to uphold the authority of the Chiefs in their States, I am "strongly of opinion, considering the status of "the subordinate Grassias and Bhayad ever "since the advent of Colonel Walker in 1807-8, "that the right of appeal against acts of oppression and encroachment on their territorial "rights should not be denied." This reference to Colonel Walker's proceedings calls for a word or two in explanation.

Up to the date of Colonel Walker's settlement, in 1807, Kattywar had remained for centuries in the hands of a great number of petty Chiefs, who, having nothing to do with the outside world beyond paying a general tribute to some foreign master who came once a year with an army to collect revenue but did not otherwise molest them, were in the habit of exacting tribute from one another, by the right of the strongest, according to the ever-varying conditions of the warfare which they made the real business of life. Under these Chiefs were the numerous class of Grassias, whose position was improved instead of being injured by disturbances which, like the Civil Wars of England, affected the private fortunes of noble families rather than the general condition of the people. Before Colonel Walker's settlement these village landholders were, according to Captain Watson, "to "all intents and purposes independent. They had "exclusively the jurisdiction of their own villages, "and their allegiance to any great Chief was "limited and varied according to circumstances. "To whomsoever they paid tribute, they in all "cases preserved their internal independence, "and as, from the continual state of warfare "that then existed, their alliance was sedulously "courted by rival Chiefs, they enjoyed a position both honourable and independent." Moreover, the custom of the country provided a special mode of redress for any Grassia who might be unfairly treated. The victim of any act of oppression on the part of a Chief went forthwith into outlawry, and betook himself to "a predatory warfare on his oppressor's villages," until he "forced the Chief to come to terms." We have here described what must have been, no doubt, a rude state of society, but one which nevertheless afforded substantial guarantees to the people against the abuse of power by their Chiefs; and it is quite conceivable that the population of Kattywar generally may have continued to flourish while their princes went on struggling for a supremacy which conveyed the right to appropriate a fixed amount of tribute from each of the little States into which the province was divided. But, sixty-four years since, an English officer, Colonel Walker, entered Kattywar with the Guicowar's revenue-collecting army, and could see nothing but confusion prevailing there. The Province seemed to him to be in a state like that of Britain before the coming of Arthur, where the law had lost its hold and all "the "ways were filled with rapine;" and he resolved to be the Arthur of Kattywar who should give it a civil government in place of the anarchy with which it was vexed. Colonel Walker agreed that, if the Chiefs renounced the right of private war, and pledged themselves "not to seize "on the land or lands of another," they should be protected by the British Government in the enjoyment of the possessions they then held. The defect of this arrangement was, that, as Lord Cornwallis in making a permanent settlement with the zemindars, took no sufficient precaution to guard the rights of the ryots, so Colonel Walker, in confirming the independent authority of the Chiefs of Kattywar, forgot all about the rights of the Grassias. British interference, consequently, however beneficial to the Chiefs, had an injurious effect on the fortunes of the landed gentry of Kattywar. Outlawry, from having been an honourable profession, became criminal in the eye of the law, and the Chiefs, secured against this kind of redress, set no bounds to the gratification of their lust of territory. Lands were confiscated on any or no pretext, and, when the unfortunate Grassias appealed to the British Agency for protection, their complaints were, indeed, listened to, but the Agency would not decide such cases itself and was content to negotiate with the Chiefs. Year by year these complaints increased in number, till, in the words of Captain Hebbert, who joined the Agency Staff in 1862 as Political Assistant, "it was an ordinary thing "to have one thousand petitioners clamouring "for justice around my Court."

Such was the unsatisfactory state of affairs when in 1863 Colonel Keatinge was appointed Political Agent in the room of Colonel Barr. It is generally admitted that most of the administrative changes introduced by the new Political Agent have worked well; but the wisdom of this distinguished officer's policy towards the Grassias is vehemently called in question. Colonel Keatinge came to the conclusion that the only way of settling the disputes between the Chiefs and the landed gentry was for the Agency to refuse altogether to meddle in such quarrels. Captain Hebbert tells us how the Colonel himself explained and defended this policy of practically leaving the Grassias to be dealt with by the Chiefs at their pleasure :—"In unfolding his policy, both "Mr. Coulson and myself were much distressed at the prospect of having to "hand over all the Bhoomias and petty Grassias "at one swoop to their feudal lords; the measure appeared hard and unjust after the Agency "had, however vainly, listened to them for so "many years; but the arguments of Colonel "Keatinge were unanswerable, particularly "when he asked if anything could be "worse than the then existing state of affairs. ". . . I may repeat the prophetic words used "by him—'My experience has been greater than "'that of either of you, and, if in a few years "'the Grassias and Chiefs do not find their own "'level, they are different to those of any "'other Indian State I ever came across.'" This prophecy, Captain Hebbert maintains, has been fulfilled. The irritating interference of the Agency, which caused more bad blood than the original complaints, having been withdrawn, the Chiefs and the landholders were brought face to face, and arranged their quarrels without much difficulty, with manifest good results to the whole country. This description of the results of Colonel Keatinge's policy is declared by Colonel Anderson and Captain Watson to be utterly inaccurate. The present Political Agent says that the Grassias are, indeed, generally quiet, but it is the quietness of despair, not of content, and Captain Watson gives the following vigorous sketch of the way in which an oppressed landholder is now treated :—

> "Now-a-days, such a man (against whose just complaints we close our doors and refer him with a cruel irony to his chief—the very man who is oppressing him), if he go into outlawry stung with injuries he had sustained, deceptions that have been practised on him, and exactions that have been enforced, and after appealing in vain to the British Government, and receiving the stereotyped reply, 'Go to your oppressor for justice,' the British Government at once step in, prevent him taking a somewhat rough, but, to his ideas, a better mode of obtaining justice than by sueing humbly with bound hands in the courts of his oppressor, and denounce him as an outlaw and disturber of the public peace; and, if he have in fair fight slain any of the brutal armed mercenaries of his oppressor, a murderer. He is captured through and by the Government, who, instead of compelling the strong to give justice to the weak, or take the consequences of their own acts, do not disdain, after closing every possible mode of appeal to the weak, to hand him over, bound and helpless, to the tender mercies of his oppressor, who, delighted at now having an open cause of complaint, at once condemns the unfortunate Girassia to death or imprisonment, and assumes the whole of his coveted lands. It is notorious that some of the larger chiefs, whenever they cast their eye on an estate which they wish to make '*khalsa*,' commence with a series of petty exactions, fines, &c., until the Girassia either rushes wildly into outlawry, and is after a few months captured, and his estate made Crown land, or wearied with exactions and oppressions, against which he can find no remedy, he consents to write over half or more or less (as the case may be) of his estate on conditions of being granted immunity from exaction for the remaining portion."

The Government of Bombay has had, no doubt, a difficult task to decide between these conflicting statements. But whoever takes an impartial survey of the history of Kattywar, since the time of Colonel Walker, must come to the conclusion that the English, who established the power of the Chiefs more firmly than they themselves could ever have hoped to do, by putting down the institution of outlawry, are bound to protect the landed gentry whom they have thus disarmed from being degraded to the level of ryots. We were greatly struck lately by the happy expression of an intelligent native gentleman, who, speaking to us of the oppressions practised on the subjects of the Guicowar, said, "The English "Government has used its strength to deprive "the people of the right of rebellion against "these native princes, and it cannot in fairness "refuse to interfere for their protection." We must have either the princes or the people against us; and in the interest of both the country and the Government we ought to side with the people.

WE understand that the Earl of Belmore, Governor of New South Wales, will succeed Sir Seymour Fitzgerald as Governor of Bombay. In a telegram we published yesterday it was stated that Sir Hercules Robinson will before long go down from Ceylon to relieve Lord Belmore, who is expected to arrive in Bombay by the end of next February. Lord Belmore, who was born in 1835, and is married to a niece of Mr. Gladstone, took high honours at the University of Cambridge, and, after serving for a time as Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, was appointed Governor of New South Wales in August 1867.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR leaves Bombay to-day for Mahableshwur.

MR. T. D. FORSYTH has been appointed Commissioner of the Umballa Division.

SIR JUNG BAHADOOR is shortly to leave Katmandu on a shooting expedition amongst the elephants in the Nepaul Terai.

WE (*Englishman*) hear that the Hon. F. B. Kemp, officiating Chief Justice, intends shortly to proceed to Monghyr for a change.

MAJOR TIGHE, Commissioner of the Delhi Division, is about to proceed to England on sick leave, and Mr. J. W. Macnab will act for him during his absence.

THE Viceroy has been pleased to appoint Dr. J. Ewart to be Surgeon of the Presidency General Hospital at Calcutta, vice Surgeon-Major J. P. Brough, M.D., resigned. The appointment will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction.

THE *Fort St. George Gazette* (the Madras official Gazette) of the 31st ult. contained an intimation that a ball would be given by Lord Napier at Madras on Thursday, the 9th inst., "in celebration of the birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen." This must be a mistake on the part of the official who draws up the order, for the birthday of Her Majesty is 24th May. The event to be celebrated will be the birthday of the Prince of Wales, for it falls on the 9th inst.

THE Allahabad correspondent of the Agra paper mentions that the commission appointed by Government to enquire into the causes which have led to the present extraordinary reduction in traffic on the East India Railway is examining witnesses. It is said that there actually existed at Allahabad and in other large stations, such as Benares, Cawnpore, Allygurh, &c., agents who earned a good deal of money by simply taking goods from the native dealers for despatch by railway, and charging a commission on the freight paid.

THE *Guzerat Mitra* mentions that Mr. Sowerby, Local Funds Engineer, Surat and Broach, has been served with a notice from the Local Funds Committees of Surat and Broach, to the effect that his services are no longer required by the Committees, and that these Committees have resolved to pay him six months' salary for compensation for his being served with a notice of leaving the service at once. With reference to this, we may mention that it is not the result of any personal objection to Mr. Sowerby, but because Government intends to do away with all Local Funds engineers.

IN the present state of the Vehar Lake, any suggestion made or step taken for economising the supply of water, will meet with the approbation of the public. Mr. Rienzi Walton, the Municipal Executive Engineer, has made such arrangements as will prevent a large quantity of water being wasted as hitherto. At present the outlying districts, such as Bandora, Mahim, Naigaum, Worlee, &c., obtain a constant run of water, which is to be stopped; and a supply for three or four hours a day only will be given. This is a step in the right direction; for, while the poor of the districts will provide themselves with such quantities as will suffice for their daily requirements, it will prevent the possibility of Vehar water being surreptitiously used for garden irrigation, and fountain-playing purposes, which, we fear, is now the case in those districts. Our readers will be glad to hear also that arrangements are being made for watering the public roads with sea, tank, and well water; and some of the roads are already thus watered. About three months ago, a similar proposition was submitted by Mr. Walton to the Municipal Commissioner; but, for want of funds, it was held in abeyance. A resolution, based on Mr. Walton's proposal, will be submitted by Dr. Hewlett at the next meeting of the Bench on the 16th instant, asking for a small allowance to meet the charges of erecting Persian wheels and other appliances for drawing water from wells and tanks, which, we doubt not, the Justices will readily vote.

MILITARY ITEMS.

H. M.'s 59th Regiment leave Mhow for Neemuch and Nusseerabad about the 21st proximo.

H. M.'s 14th Regiment N. I. left Mhow on the 30th October, and will leave Khundwa by trains to-morrow for Poona, en route to Kholapore.—*Deccan Herald*, Nov. 6.

Major Hill, H. M.'s 56th Regiment, left Poona for Bombay en route to Deesa on Friday last. Major Hill is to assume the command of Mount Aboo Sanatarium from Major Cochrane, who rejoins his regiment on the expiry of his term of office.

INVALIDING BOARDS.

We extract the following from General Orders by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, dated Simla, 31st October 1871 :—

Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts will be pleased to assemble Invaliding Boards, at stations within their respective commands occupied by European troops, to examine all men whom it is proposed to invalid. The Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, British Forces, or Superintending Staff Surgeon Major of the Circle, will invariably sit as president.

Medical Boards, when invaliding men who have been enlisted in India and are not desirous of leaving the country, will refrain from recommending them to be sent to England. (See G. O. No. 183 of 1869.)

The Boards in the Sirhind, Lahore, and Rawulpindee Divisions, and the Peshawur District, will assemble in December 1871, and those in all other Divisions and Districts early in January 1872.

The exact dates to be fixed by Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts, in communication with the administrative Medical Officer, British Forces, of the Circle, and so as to correspond with the instructions for movement and embarkation received from the Quartermaster General.

The Divisional and District military and medical authorities will arrange for the examination of men on detachment, or of corps at out-stations.

With the exception of the 2nd Battalion 19th and 2nd Battalion 25th Regiments, which will take all invalids capable of travelling with them, regiments and batteries marching in relief, before the Invaliding Boards are assembled, will leave behind them the soldiers whom it is proposed to bring forward for invaliding.

Care is to be taken that all documents connected with such men are completed, as far as possible, prior to the march of their regiment or battery, and handed over to the officer commanding the regiment or battery to which they may be temporarily attached. In the event of there being no regiment or battery at the same station to which the invalids can be attached, the documents should be made over to the officer detailed to proceed to the port of embarkation with the men. If none such is available, an experienced subaltern must be left behind to command the party and take charge of their documents; and proper arrangements must be made in communication with the Divisional authorities for the medical charge of the detachment.

The invalids of all divisions and districts of the Bengal Presidency, for passage to England by the Red Sea or Cape routes, will be sent to Deolalee, whence, under the orders of the General Officer commanding, they will be despatched by railway to Bombay, in communication with the military authorities at Bombay.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Presidency is requested to cause any invalids, whose fitness to travel by the Red Sea route may have become doubtful after departure from Allahabad, to appear before a Medical Board at Bombay, in view to their being sent by the Cape route.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.

LONDON, 4TH NOV., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera, 7 1/16d.
Exchange on India ....1s. 11⅛d.
Oriental Bank shares ....£43.
Chartered do. ....£14.
Do. Mercantile shares ....£24-10.
Hongkong and Shanghai shares ......£42.

Total Coin in Banks of England and France, £47,500,000.

Total Notes in Banks of England and France, £117,000,000.

4 per cent. Government Securities...... 96½.
5 do. do. ...... 98¾.
5½ do. do. ......109½.
Consols for account, 92⅞.

The sum of £271,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrived from Bombay, Zanthe, on 31st instant,

A NEW USE FOR THE FLATS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Has cotton-growing been ever tried on the Flats? If not, please permit me to mention that, in a garden adjacent to the Flats, I once had some splendid cotton trees of Egyptian growth, and their produce was very plentiful, and the staple all that could be desired. It would not cost much to make a trial, and, if those waste lands could be thus brought under cultivation, they would improve our Municipal revenues not a little.—Yours, &c.

6th November. L.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the tenure of office of H. E. Sir W. S. V. Fitzgerald is now rapidly drawing to a close, it would be a graceful act on the part of some person, who has a sufficient knowledge of the events of the past five years, to publish, for general information, in a pamphlet form, a succinct account of the administration of the affairs of the Presidency by this distinguished statesman, and as His Excellency will, no doubt, be desirous of again taking a part in public affairs on his return to England, the statement of the facts will, no doubt, be of great service to him, when inviting some enlightened and public spirited constituency to return him to Parliament.

I sincerely trust that this suggestion will not be disregarded, and that His Excellency may have an opportunity of carrying away with him from these shores, together with the warmest wishes of his numerous and respectful admirers, a number of copies of the pamphlet sufficient to distribute amongst the many persons, in and out of Parliament in England, who take a deep interest in his career.

If the *Deccan Herald* will only supplement the narrative with a reprint of those glowing descriptions which have appeared from time to time in its columns, of the splendid entertainments at Gunnesh Khind and in Poona, over and at which His Excellency has presided and assisted with that grace and dignity for which he is so eminently distinguished, it would complete the history, and gain for it an enthusiastic reception and wide circulation.

The publication of this letter in your much appreciated journal would for ever oblige one of His Excellency's most devoted

ADMIRERS.

6th November.

A PLEASANT CHANGE IN PARIS.—The *National* has the following paragraph:—"On Saturday all the Commissaries of Police of Paris, summoned expressly to the Prefecture, learned from General Valentin that 'the era of arrests was passed.' Henceforth no one will be taken into custody unless he is suspected of having committed some really grave offence under the reign of the Commune."—*Daily News*, Oct. 6.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Who is to be our next Commissioner? I for one would be glad to see Mr. Crawford back again as soon as health permits.

We want Mr. Crawford back again, because he knows more about Municipal matters probably than any man in Bombay.

We want no new men or new lights.

Let Mr. Crawford return, as soon as his health permits, to perfect the work he has so ably inaugurated, and Bombay will be worthy of becoming the Capital of India, which, from its position and advantages, it bids fair to be.

Once let our Municipal affairs get into the hands of the penny-wise-and-pound-foolish reformers, and I think we may say good-bye to becoming anything but a second or third-rate city.

As for too much money being expended, not half enough has been laid out; and as regards ways and means, cannot we go to Paris, as Paris has come to us?

In fine, we must borrow, and borrow heavily too, and pay interest on money for improvements to benefit future generations as well as for the present.

As to paying the principal of our Municipal debt as we go along, the idea is absurd. It is not done by any city of magnitude in the world.

Let the intelligent rate-payers of Bombay find out how much money they are likely to require for general improvements urgently called for (among others filling up the detestable Flats, having in its place a public People's Park, getting an unlimited supply of pure water, &c. &c.), as well as paying off old scores, and then go to the Oriental Bank, or some of our other Banks having head establishments in London, to launch a Bombay Municipal Loan on the London Stock Exchange, and I have no doubt all our monetary troubles will be at an end. We want "Rates" sufficient to cover interest on debt and outlay, and no more, except current expenditure, such as keeping roads in order, lighting our streets, paying police, &c. But we want an energetic Municipal Commissioner, and if any one will point me out a man more capable, or better up to the work in every way than Mr. Crawford, when in health, I shall be glad to acknowledge that we had better never think of our late Municipal Commissioner again in that capacity. TRUTH.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 6th instant appears a correspondence, signed "European," in which he compares the pandal, which is being erected near the Town Hall, to the Black Hole of Calcutta. Now, Sir, will you kindly allow me to ask "European" if he has ever seen the Black Hole of Calcutta; and if so, at what period?

Secondly, "European" says that the burning heat of the meridian sun abstracted his mind from answering the questions. I really do not see how. The pandal is so well constructed as to provide every convenience to the candidates, and, moreover, the Registrar gets the place surrounding the pandal well watered at least four times a day in order to keep it cool. I fear "European" could not answer the questions, purely because he did not know them, and, finding no better excuse for his ignorance, he vents his wrath on the pandal.—Yours, &c.

A NATIVE.

MARRIAGE A LOTTERY.

OUR small up-country station on the Coromandel Coast had been enlivened for the better part of the rains by the loves of Lieutenant Titmouse, a probationer for the Staff Corps, and Miss Whelper, one of the numerous progeny of a military man, who had married young, and found during his career that production had a tendency to increase in inverse ratio to the means of subsistence. Every opportunity was given by the married folks to the bachelors to repeat this blunder, and when it was known that young Titmouse was likely to come to the scratch, all the ladies, my own wife among them, aided and abetted him by every means in their power. He was asked out quietly to dine, to tiffin, and to picnic every day of the week, and invariably found his seat next to that of the fair blonde. On Sundays it was pleasant to hear their voices blending in the choir. By polite consent the rest of us ceased to sing one evening the concluding words of a low-church hymn asserting that

> "He's an heir of heaven who finds
> His heart o'erflow with love."

The duet which those two young people performed on these lines melted my own Louisa into tears, and the stolid face of the parson, at first suffused with indignation at our not joining, gradually grew soft and bright as he thought of the days when he and his Mary-Ann made a point of meeting, after his afternoon service. As our little community walked from the Church to Scandal Point that evening, under the mild beams of the setting sun, which tinged the skies with a dying crimson, we felt that this sentimental, semi-religious, display had settled the whole matter. The Judge and Collector both expressed this opinion as soon as old Whelper had retired to dinner, and Louisa, as we walked home, got very angry at the Assistant Judge, who, unfortunately, stated his view of things, which was that all marriages under the rank of Captain should be prohibited in the Staff Corps. I rather coincided with him, and, to atone for my wife's ill-temper, asked him to take pot-luck with us, and discuss the matter quietly. This fine young officer, I am obliged to confess, tormented the divider of my cares during the whole time at dinner. She being a sincerely religious woman, rested her opinions on the law of Moses and the New Testament, which line of argument might have occasioned him difficulty, but for her quotation about the Bishop having to be the husband of one wife. Our young friend immediately applied the maxim, "Expressio unius exclusio alterius," urged that the special direction to Bishops showed the absence of any rule for other folk, praised the Church of England for preventing unmarried curates being in confidence with maidens, stated the practices of the Jews and the early Church in allowing polygamy, and then wound up with a decision by Mr. Justice Innes at Madras, to the effect that there was no prohibition of polygamy in the New Testament. To this the only reply he got was petulant enough—"What do the High Court know about it?" Whereupon the wily young rascal led her on to say that neither the Governor-General, nor his Council, nor the High Court, were to be listened to in such a matter of public concern, provided there were any curates or priests within reach of consultation. He then with a virtuous smirk quoted the Thirty-Nine Articles, spoke of himself and the authors of the Reformation as *we* (though he is suspected of Antinomianism), and affected serious annoyance at the clergy being allowed to interfere in what he said was essentially a matter of civil contract under all laws, human and divine, and therefore to be left to the Civil Magistrates under the settlement made by the founders of our Church, which he candidly admitted to be a good theological compromise, *i.e.*, in Europe. This was too much for my wife. She replied that nobody would ever think of marrying *him*; that being a bachelor, *he* knew nothing about it; that being very young, he wanted to innovate; that all young men professed wicked principles which they yet did not dare to act upon; that it was wicked to put the civil government before the clergy; and that when he came to lie upon a bed of sickness he would deeply repent of his opinions. The young dog then, pretending to misunderstand her allusion to the future life, suddenly began quoting—

> "Oh woman in her hours of ease,
> Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,
> And variable as the shade——"

to which, taking it as a personal depreciation, she replied that she hoped no young lady would be so foolish as to try to please *him*, and that it was *him* that was variable, as he had started with saying that marriage was a mistake, and then changed his ground to applaud polygamy, both opinions affording irrebutable presumptions of the depravity of his heart. There were lots of Subalterns, including myself, she said, who had never known what comfort was, much less what it was to save until they had met their fate in the beloved person of some affectionate Anglo-Indian spin; and although unfortunately the pay of a Subaltern was very small, still that was the fault of the Government, and would have been put right before now but for the irreligious views of Governors and Councils and Judges of the High Court. I was not much flattered by the implied allusion to my impecuniosity as a young Subaltern before marriage, and I began mildly to hint that the raising of pay all round, however pleasant to ourselves, would seriously affect the payers of the income-tax, when my dear wife said she must go and attend to the baby (our seventh descendant), and darting me a look of mingled reprimand and affection, said "Good night," without shaking hands with our guest, and went to bed. Having supplied him with a havannah and called for *ag*, I retired on pretence of getting my meerschaum, and finding Louisa in tears of pique, did what I could to make matters right, and admitted that the young men of the present day, however respectable in their lives, and efficient as officers, were, on an average, very wicked in their opinions, and thus worse members of society and more hopeless than many old sinners who avoided all theological speculation. My beloved wife, cooing to the baby at her breast, predicted that he should never listen to infidel sentiments, but be duly baptized and confirmed, and, when young, instructed in the way that he should go, on the understanding that he would not depart from it when he got old—to which I most fondly assented, and agreed to go back, and speak to Mr. J. S. Millikin in a paternal manner on the errors of his ways.

But when I did go back, there was my pipe to light, and it is unconstitutional, at least it does not suit my constitution, to argue much when smoking with a friend, particularly after dinner, when digestion makes me lazy. Besides, Mr. Millikin is known and respected as a hard-working, irreproachable youth, good-humoured, and seldom given to that vituperation of persons or classes in which so many blockheads, including myself, indulge: and there was this difficulty in my assuming the position of a father that the lad was much cleverer than myself, and the opinions he put forth were not brought as his own, but as those of great men, such as John Lawrence or Malcolm, Thomason or Sir

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R. Temple, Mill or Mr. Fawcett, M.P., and the learned Judges, whom we pray for at every service of that bulwark of true learning and sound doctrine, the United Church of England and Ireland, which has certainly squashed the Roman Catholics, and done much towards the conversion of the Jews. He always in his discourses changed the venue in this way, and when we used to apply adjectives to him because of these opinions, he would modestly say that he was too young to have made up his mind on such matters, but Professor Whewell had believed, or Dr. Vaughan had written a sermon to shew, &c. One day we had involved him in a doubt as to the existence of conscience, which at Chuperpur we all believe to be an intuitive faculty; but no sooner did the Chaplain stigmatize him as a heretic, than he produced Paley, whom they read for little-go, and shewed that both Paley and Locke had denied that it was an entity at all. And then he left it to us to believe our Chaplain, or Paley and Locke, as we pleased. Of course, we were far too old stagers to change our settled opinions, or to sap them by reading the other side, so we always sided with the Chaplain. If meekness had been self-opinionated, or an ass, I should not have minded putting him down a peg or two; but as he was far too speculative to be intolerant of our opinions, I did not like to seem nettled at his, lest he should infer that he had shaken mine. From this dilemma, although wishing somehow to keep my word to my wife, I was relieved by Millikins offering a fusee, and observing, "Well, Major, I hope I have not offended Mrs. Charpoy, but I read my New Testament just as I read a statute law by the safest rules of interpretation; and, about the Bishops, it seems to me that all that Paul meant was to prohibit the appointment of bachelors to the episcopate. They used to try divorce cases in their consistories; every one knows that married men are the only good judges in that jurisdiction, hence the wisdom and expediency of Paul's directions." He began to prove this view by adding that the Apostle's injunction to Timothy to fly youthful lusts shewed that even Timothy, respectably connected as he was with Lois and Eunice, was not, while a bachelor, fit for the position of Bishop; and then he expatiated on the difficulties which Origen and other Christian fathers had found in the matter. Not being able, I mean inclined, to argue on ecclesiastical law, I shifted the question with the safe remark that times and dispensations change, and the enquiry as to what Whelper thought of it; which he, correctly assuming to refer to the engagement, answered by saying that he did not exactly know, but as far as he could make out Whelper had behaved with creditable impartiality, although an interested party, and had made no endeavour to entrap Titmouse by word or deed. "Don't you think now, Charpoy, as a military man," he added, "that with so few officers as we have under the new dispensation, I mean organization of regiments, we may get into difficulties some day with the Army chuckfull of married men? We used proudly to call our Subalterns the flower of our army; now they are all adding to the fruit." I cautiously admitted that I myself had been six years a Sub and had attained the position and emoluments of Adjutant before ever thinking of matrimony. "Don't you think," he added winningly, "that you learned the languages and feelings of your men better in that way than if you had married before entering the N. I.?" I assented to this tactic address to my vanity, as every one knows that I have passed two interpreter's tests, and can speak Hindustani in a most intelligible way. Then he went on, "And don't you think it an annoyance, and against the discipline of an army, that all your young officers should be fettered, like the sepoys, with families; clamouring against Government for not taxing the people to provide higher pay; and in all their daily movements having to consider their wives. Does not that make the Army less mobile?" I did not dissent, being anxious to avoid a discussion, and about to replenish my pipe. He resumed after the method of Socrates, "Then does not the chief happiness of marriage consist in the fact that the individual happiness of the lad and lass is increased beyond all proportion by the union?" When I thought of my hair-brained youth, and the way in which my dear Louisa had steered me safely through my middle age and was now the solace of declining years, I warmly concurred. "But," he went on, "though attainable by each, this increase of happiness is often missed through incompatibility of temper, vexations of poverty, opposite views of religious and social matters, and many other disparities. Look at Jones, and Simpkins——" (I assented hurriedly to avoid talking unchristian scandal with a bachelor), "and that the perception of these disparities is in inverse proportion to one's age?" "Quite so." "Then ought there not to be some rule, some regulation, akin to the Registration of Deeds, to prevent these ill-omened unions occurring, or to reduce the evil to a minimum when a hasty marriage has been contracted? Something in the one case like bans, in the other like judicial separation, but much more efficient in operation" —I could not dispute this, with all my conservatism and fear of my wife, as I knew that both bans and divorces were included in the religious law of Christendom— "and that where to the man of experience there is a strong probability that the union will not be happy, the hasty choice of the young people should not be allowed immediate and perpetual effect?" I knew we were on dangerous ground, so I said, "Well, but the parents ought to see to this." He retorted, "But do they? if they did, there would be little occasion for the precautions and outlets found in every system of jurisprudence." I could not deny this. "Well," said he, laughingly, preparing to go, "then there ought to be some experienced judge or magistrate whose business should be to decree marriage instead of divorce as at present, and the parties should be made by rule *nisi* to shew cause why they should be married, and I would have a Devil's Advocate or Queen's Proctor intervening to shew reasons against it; better have a married man for that work and a bachelor for judge. I believe, old Charpoy, that if you were judge, you would marry every couple that came, whether they were rich enough to find security or not." "Yes," I said, "perhaps so; at any rate, as far as my experience has gone, I could shew no cause against it, so I wouldn't do for advocate." And again I thought of Louisa, and I resolved to repeat this part of the conversation in order to raise her opinion of Millikin. He finished his peg, and while lighting another cheroot poked me in the ribs, and concluded, "It would save much scandal if people took out their rule *nisis* before marriage, instead of afterwards, before Lord Penzance. Think over that. Good night." And away he went with his walking stick, and I went to bed, seriously thinking that having been a bachelor for years it was best to become a married man, and so I pitied Millikin because he had no Louisa to go to.

But that night I had occasion to remember his parting injunction "Think of that," as the baby was fretting and my beloved partner was not quite soothed, but rapidly attacked me for encouraging Millikin, and though she is usually a clear-thinking as well as most affectionate person, it was some time before I could make her comprehend the compliment I had paid her in the talk about the Devil's Advocate. At last the baby was quieted, and she went to sleep and I to dream, and after a disturbed night we agreed next day that it was all occasioned by my sitting up smoking and drinking pegs with young Millikin and listening to his nonsense.

I imagined that Lord Penzance had been sent out to India by that Radical, John Bright (I believe he did the Amalgamation and not the Horse Guards) as Governor General in Council, and in Lord Penzance I recognized every feature of my old friend Millikin, except that his bushy hair and whiskers were changing to grey, and he was beginning to acquire the incidents of age, the fair round judicial *embonpoint* alluded to by Shakespeare, and the deep, severe eyes of a legal luminary; to this was added much dignity and some superciliousness. By one of those transitions which make up the phenomena of dreams, I imagined that I was at Calcutta instead of the Coromandel Coast, and went up the stairs of Government House with the new Viceroy to see him sworn in. After this glittering and imposing ceremony had been performed, he recognized me, and waddling up, said suavely, "How are you, Major, I suppose you are a Colonel now?" I said bluntly, "Thanks to your Lordship, I mean Millikin, I wish I was." He then politely asked after Louisa, when I remembered, with all the bitterness one feels in dreams of the long-loved dead, that she had departed this life, and that I was treading this vale of tears, down to old age now, without her constant, daily, unchanging love to lean upon. I expressed myself sadly under the force of these feelings, when, with his old, pleasantly sly smile, he said, "Well, we are going to carry out those ideas of mine about Matrimonial Courts; His Grace has signed the despatches, but don't mention this to her ladyship, or to any one," and then he poked my ribs, and I felt sad because he had a wife, and I, alas! had none. He continued, "I doubt whether I can make you a Colonel except in the Punjab Force; the Horse Guards have muddled everything. Are you a Local? But what do you say to being made the Judge to carry out the provisions of the Act? You can give independent opinions now, which you could *not* when the baby was toothing." In my dream, I underwent the same anxieties as the poor officer in the Lays of Ind, who complains, "What shall I do with ten?" and, quite irrespective of my judicial acquirements, I jumped at the offer, and asked him what I should have to do. His Lordship assured me I should have the local rank of Major-General and the pay of a Judge Advocate, the drawing of which he believed would be my most serious duty. "As for the work," said his Lordship, "it is all settled in the Rules, and we only want a sensible, experienced man to supervise it. I'm a married man now myself, and look on all bachelors with contempt." On this assurance, I at once prostrated myself and did homage, was marched up the stairs by two stalwart Under-Secretaries, and sworn in as Chief Judge of the Court for Matrimonial Matters at Fort William. I then received a handsomely-bound copy of the Letters Patent issued under the Indian Service Matrimonial Regulation Act, and was told that I was expected to study them as soon as possible after beginning to work under them. The rules would be issued in the next *Gazette*, and the Court must sit at once to dispose of cases arising during the season, at any rate before the Government moved up to Simla. I put on a wig, as befitted me, and a silk gown which the officers standing by called a lion's skin, and with these judicial acquirements went to take my seat in Court and receive the envious congratulations of the Barristers and Vakeels, which being done, I sent for a buggy and drove rapidly through Chowringhee, to what I now began to call my chambers.

The same week the following proclamation appeared in the *Gazette* immediately after Rhea Fibre:—

"PROCLAMATION.

"Under the provisions of the Indian Service Matrimonial Regulation Act (9 V.) and of all other powers vested in Government, the most noble Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to enact the following rules, except so far as they may be inconsistent with any law or custom having the force of law, which the Courts are to ignore.

"Whereas it is inexpedient that the Services should be immobilized, or that the Provident Funds should become insolvent, or that bachelor gentlemen should be embarrassed or the standard of comfort lowered—

"1. Nathaniel William Charpoy, Major in the Madras Staff Corps, and in the Cadre of an abolished regiment of Madras N. I., is hereby appointed Chief Judge of the Court Matrimonial at Fort William.

"2. From and after this date, no marriage in the Civil or Military Service shall be solemnized unless and until a certificate shall be obtained as hereinafter provided.

"3. Every member of the Civil or Military service engaged to be married shall file a petition stating his reasons, the amount of his income, however derived, and the amount of his liabilities, if any. The petition shall be on stamped paper of Rs. 15, and shall be accompanied with a photograph of the applicant and the other contracting party.

"4. On receipt of such petition, both parties shall be ordered by rule *nisi* to shew cause in the support thereof. In cases of connivance, the Queen's Proctor, and in cases of liability, the Official Assignee for Insolvent Debtors, shall be entitled to intervene.

"5. Provided that no certificate shall be given registered or in any wise acted upon;

Where any liability having vested remains unsatisfied;

Where the income of the applicant, including house-rent and tentage, shall be less than Rs. 500 per mensem, or if at the Presidency town less than double that amount.

"6. Before the issue of the certificate, the applicant shall furnish one surety for Rs. 500.

"7. As an experimental measure, the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in matters of divorce is for the present suspended. Provided that no decree of divorce heretofore obtained shall be rendered invalid by these rules."

Then followed directions requiring all eligible officers to qualify, whether they wished to marry or not, and for me, in consultation with a Secretary to Government and a Punchayet of married ladies, to make out a list of eligible damsels.

The scene then shifted in my dream to the Maidan in front of the open Cathedral where a splendid camp was pitched and the whole society of Calcutta assembled. The day was dark and lowering, the sky overcast with clouds, and the winds were still, while we heard the muttering of distant thunder. The Viceroy sat on the peacock throne of Delhi in a Durbar tent, and I sat in a splendid chair just below him as proud as a peacock. On one side was a bevy of spins under the command of selected chaperones, and the Matrimonial Secretary, who was also my Registrar—on the other were ranged in their various departments all the eligible bachelors. The latter seemed to tremble with fear or excitement, and every person present felt the gravity of the occasion. Two ballot boxes impressed with the seal of my Court were then placed on the table, and my Registrar took his seat and opened the Court by solemn proclamation. Our procedure followed the analogy of the Dhoolia Gymkhana in pigeon lotteries. The names of the eligible males were put in one ballot-box, and those of the females in the other. The latter being fewer were drawn first, being gallantly considered prizes, and then a gentleman was drawn: the pair were next presented with a wedding ring, and marched off by Field Officers to the Cathedral, where the Bishop and relays of parsons were kept busily employed the whole day. It was arranged, however, that if any gentleman was dissatisfied with his prize he might put himself up to auction among the young ladies who bid pretty freely. The first prize drawn was Miss Scroggs, a short, stumpy girl with a turned-up nose, and, behold, she fell to the lot of Captain deHorseshow Pinne, a dandy officer with an eye-glass, through which, scrutinizing the battalion of beauty, he put himself up to auction, but, alas! not one bid did he get. He tried to break through the escort of Field Officers who led him to his doom, but, being promptly knocked down and manacled at the point of the bayonet, had to have one handcuff struck off in church in order to put the marriage ring on the fair Scroggs, who seemed very proud and satisfied. She had been waiting five years, and now speaks very highly of our new institution. The next prize was my own niece, Jane Tidwell, a snappish, ill-tempered girl, who once wantonly pinched Louisa's third baby, and tried to prevent my boy Tom stealing some currant cake. Her owner turned out to be a member of the Board of Revenue, who, electing for the auction as soon as poor Jane came forward, was much competed for, and at last knocked down to Miss Rose Budd, a blossoming child of seventeen, for £5,000 sterling found by her chaperone. In vain did the little girl sob out the fact that her young affections had already been disposed of. In vain did a handsome R. E. (Bengal) jump over the rope into the arena, and call heaven and earth, and the Viceroy, to witness that he had a prior lien. He was informed that the £5,000 would be credited to Government, and Rose was at once placed in a palkee, taken to the church, married, and sent with her lord in a hermetically-sealed carriage on a honeymoon excursion. We are informed that her guardian had employed an actuary beforehand to calculate the present value of the old member's widow's annuity. The R. E. was married later in the day to his cousin, Miss Prim Rose, whose gentle sympathy soothed him very much during the service, although the lofty aisles resounded with his cries at the parting benediction. I improvised the following lines on my blotting paper about these scenes—

At many a hanging I have been,
And many a marriage service seen,
But ne'er saw aught like this!

I was gratified to notice that the straight, well-dressed military men, particularly the R. E., fetched higher prices than the undrilled, podgy Civilians, who ought to be put in uniform at once. I noticed, too, that nearly all met their fate, if not with satisfaction, yet with the fortitude of Stoics and the politeness of gentlemen; and that here and there a nice man would be knocked down to some blushing maiden whom he had been ineffectually wooing for a couple of months. At length it seemed to me that my own name was called out, and that I was Orpheus, and about to be married to the wife of Hercules, who was leading away my dear Louisa. Hercules absolutely refusing to exchange, I felt as if to get back that inestimable woman I would spend all my life travelling to Hades. There is no greater bitterness than to see the beloved one vanishing for ever to bless some more fortunate man, and especially when she is your own married wife. She seemed in my dream as one risen from the grave, and I trying from the other side of Styx to embrace her. Then the whole scene began to vanish—Viceroy, Judges, old men and chaperones, young men and maidens; and as it dissolved, I beheld the pines and laburnums of her uncle's shrubbery and myself in youthful prime, and my dear wife as I first knew her—

With the lilac 'kerchief bound,
Her soft face and hair around,
Tied under the archest chin,
Mockery ever ambushed in!
With her figure's pliant grace,
As she toward me leaned her face,
Half afraid and half resigned,
Murmuring—Art thou still unkind!

Oh! the ecstacy of that moment, and oh! the agony of my dreaming impression that she was gone for ever. It was too much for sleep, and I awoke and found my own darling Louisa at my side. I have never spoken to Millikin since, and Louisa cuts him whenever his dog-cart passes our mail phaeton in the shady drives of Chuperpur.

TRIGO.

BOMBAY.

THE POONA HUNT was to meet at Aligaum yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow.

MR. GEORGE MACPHERSON has been appointed to act as Joint Sessions Judge at Tanna.

VAGRANCY ACT.—Yesterday there were thirty-two European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

THE ACTING ASSISTANT JUDGE OF SURAT.—Mr. J. E. Murphy, Acting Assistant Judge of Surat, will be shortly authorized to hear appeal cases.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The fifth and the last Criminal Sessions of this year commence on Monday, the 20th instant. The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley will preside.

NATIVE PLEADERS PRACTISING IN THE POLICE COURTS.—There are at present thirty native pleaders practising in the Police Courts. Of these nine are Parsees, nineteen Hindoos, and two Mussulmans.

THEFT.—A Mahomedan named Abdoola Nashir was yesterday convicted by Mr. Cooper of stealing an armlet from the person of a child, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—The Rev. D. C. Boyd, the Rev. W. Rigby, and Professors Oxenham and Bellairs, are to examine in English for matriculation this month.—*Bombay Educational Record.*

INSOLVENCY COURT.—The next sitting of the Insolvency Court will be on Wednesday, the 15th instant, and the Court will sit every Wednesday thereafter, until the arrears of business have been cleared off.

A RANEE'S EXPENDITURE AT A PILGRIMAGE.—A correspondent of a native paper states that a Ranee, who recently returned from a pilgrimage to Benares, had expended about forty or fifty thousand rupees for charitable purposes.

ACTION FOR GOODS SOLD.—An *ex-parte* verdict was given by Judge O'Leary yesterday in favour of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer, and Co. and against Mr. Edward Elliot, solicitor, for Rs. 51, being the amount due for goods sold and delivered to defendant.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY STAFF.—A native contemporary learns that Mr. Mathews, Chief Resident Engineer of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, intends shortly to proceed to England, and it is believed that Mr. Richmond will act for him during his absence.

PERSIAN FAMINE FUND.—We learn that the committee for ameliorating the condition of the Persian Parsees has promised Messrs. Godrez, Mehrban and Co., Persian merchants, to lay at their disposal a sum of Rs. 7,000, for the relief of the distressed Persian Parsees.

RE-OPENING OF THE LEGAL SESSIONS.—Yesterday the Courts commenced their sittings, after the vacation. Sir Charles Sargent presided in the First Court and the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley in the Second. Judgment was given in several cases, and suits were partly heard.

OBTAINING MONEY BY FALSE PRETENCES.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, one Mahomed Ally was charged with having obtained three dollars, by false pretences, from one Shadin bin Shab, and was on conviction sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

DISAFFECTION AMONG THE SUBJECTS OF THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—It is stated that the Boree residents at Variaw, belonging to H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, have left that place in consequence of His Highness having recently introduced a sort of income-tax upon them and raised their land revenue.

MORE DISTRESSED PERSIANS.—A buggalow named Mussooree, Nacoda Mahomed, arrived in Bombay on Sunday, having on board forty-four distressed Persian Zoroastrians from Bunder Abbas. Forty-eight of them, including children and women, embarked, but four died at sea. They were sent to the Chowpatty dhurumsalla.

THE EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, Nana Babajee, Succaram Wishwanath, and Purshotum Damodhur, were brought up on remand, and charged with stealing jewellery and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 10,000, belonging to a Hindoo. A few witnesses were examined, and the magistrate again adjourned the case for further enquiry.

TO-DAY'S MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL.—Hand-bills in Gujrathee were circulated yesterday in town, calling upon the piece-goods merchants, grain-dealers, and others, to close their shops to-day, and to be present at the meeting to be held this afternoon in the Town Hall to consider municipal affairs. Consequent on these hand bills, we understand that a number of shop-keepers have resolved to close their premises this afternoon.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—Yesterday, in the Girgaum Police Court, one Marootee Kundoo was charged with committing an aggravated assault against the person of one Mahomed Abdoola. The prisoner and two others, who were not before the Court, went to complainant's house, and severely assaulted him with sticks. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday, at Boree Bunder, on the body of one John Louis D'Souza, who recently came from Goa. The jury returned a verdict that the man had died from heart disease.—Another inquest was held on the same day at the Jamsetjee Hospital, concerning the death of a Mahomedan named Rajoodin Mohideen, a mason. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that deceased had died from tetanus following fracture of the left fore-arm, the result of an accidental fall from a horse.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.—The usual monthly Khoja general meeting was held on the evening of Saturday last, at the residence of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Mandvee Bunder, when more than 125 gentlemen of different castes and creeds were present. The essay for the evening, which was on "Mahomedan Education," having been read by Mr. Goolam Mahomed Moonshi, an animated discussion followed as to the causes which have led to the decline of education amongst the Mahomedans and as to the means which should be adopted to encourage education amongst them. It was ultimately proposed, "That the Khoja general meeting do take up the business of looking after and encouraging education amongst the Mahomedans into their hands." This resolution having been passed unanimously, it was next resolved that a provisional committee be appointed to take steps to encourage education amongst the Mahomedans of Bombay. Accordingly, a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, was appointed for that purpose:—Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, Budroodin Tyabjee, Cumroodin Tyabjee, Fazullabhoy Cassumbhoy, Mahomedalli Rogay, Hajee Ibrahim Jetayker, Hajee Mahomed Essa, Shaik Ameerooddin, Sheriffbhoy Salimahomed, Ally Mahomed Bhimjee, with power to add to their number. Honorary Secretaries—Mr. Goolam Mahomed Moonshi and Mr. Rahimtoola Mohamed Syani.

QUERY FOR BOMBAY.—A ball is to be given by Lord Napier of Madras in honour of the birth-day of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which takes place on Thursday next. What is to be done in Bombay in honour of the day?—*Deccan Herald.*

WE hear that the Nawab of Joonaghur, who intended to proceed to Bombay and receive there the order of the Star of India which has been conferred upon him, has changed his mind, and intends to have it conferred upon him at a durbar which is to be held at Rajcote.—*Deccan Herald.*

"INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE."—We have been favoured by the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* with a copy of the "Indian Travellers' Guide" for November 1871. This useful little brochure is published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, and contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steamboat and Dawk Companies, Bullock Trains, and Transit Companies; the routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, and Western India. It is got up with great care and accuracy, and contains much valuable information. The statistics of the routes in the North-West, with which we are familiar, are most satisfactory, and lead us to belief in the general accuracy of the whole. For those going up-country, the little publication is an invaluable companion. It has a map of India, and the price is only 8 annas.—*Deccan Herald.*

COMING RIFLE MEETING AT BELGAUM.—Belgaum is to have its rifle meeting, and the Queen's are the originators of the idea, and doubtless will carry it out in a correct manner. The meeting will be held on the 9th instant. The first match, open to all non-commissioned officers and soldiers, is standing at 200 yards and any position at 500 yards, 5 shots each distance. The soldier making the highest score to get a silver watch of the value of 50 rupees. The second match is open to the Garrison; distance 150 and 200 yards, standing, army bull's-eye, for which there will be three prizes, the highest to be Rs. 30. The shooting matches will be succeeded by the regimental sports of the 2nd Queen's Royals, which will be continued on the 10th idem, that day being principally for Assaults at Arms. We observe that prizes are liberal, and amount to nearly 200 rupees. The half mile flat race, putting the shot, and the sack race, 100 yards, are open to the Garrison.—*Deccan Herald.*

"LAUGHING FACES"—MR. AND MRS. GILL'S ENTERTAINMENT.

IN the Grant Road Theatre last night Mr. and Mrs. Gill commenced a brief series of entertainments, prior to their departure from India. The performances were most admirable, but we are sorry to say the audience was not remarkable for numbers. Than "Laughing Faces" a more delightful entertainment could scarcely be met with on Metropolitan boards at home. Mr. and Mrs. Gill astonish by their cleverness and versatility. They are good actors, are capital vocalists, and set before an audience innumerable pleasant and amusing phases of humanity and society without introducing anything that the most fastidious could object to. If they fail in one thing—the Scotch character, for instance, is not up to the average excellence of the other characters, and it is a misnomer to call Aberdonian, with its breadth, ruggedness, and canniness, what is more like Cockneyism grafted on a Galashiels stock—they succeed to perfection in fifty others. The unstinted applause of a fascinated audience manifested this last night. Mr. and Mrs. Gill will appear to-night in a new entertainment, "Flights of Fancy." Those who have not seen them in this, ought to go to Grant Road to-night, and those who have had better go again, for Mr. and Mrs. Gill have the knack of putting forward their wares in perpetual freshness. They will appear for their last time in India to-morrow night. We need not say that the present opportunity of seeing and hearing a superior entertainment in every sense is golden.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP PERICLES, 1,122 tons, Captain John W. Cahill, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 4,903 bales of cotton, 335 bales of wool, 656½ cwts. of linseed, 55 tons of old iron, 200 cwts. of horns, 187 cwts. of mowa seed, 4,000 cwts. of galls, and 2,407½ cwts. of rags.

THE S.S. KURRACHEE, Captain A. Scott, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Foxton, Mr. Blunford, Lieut. A. M. Hogg, Mr. Thoyts, Miss Bowline, Mr. W. A. Vilters, Mr. and Mrs. Tyndale, Mrs. A. Rozario, and thirteen deck passengers.

LOSS OF THE JEAN LOUIS—A NUMBER OF THE CREW MISSING.—The captain of the s. s. Glenartney, which arrived at Calcutta on the 2nd instant, reports that at 8 A. M. on the 1st instant, in lat. 20-18 N., long. 88-55 E., he picked up a boat containing 34 natives, and one dead body, being part of the crew of the barque Jean Louis, which vessel was lost when on a voyage from Moulmein to Calcutta about ten miles east of the Mutlah river. The vessel was lost about ten days previously, and the men said that they had been in the boat for ten days without food or water. Two of them had already died from exhaustion, and two more died after having been taken on board the steamer. Another boat in which were the captain, the mate, and the rest of the crew, has not yet been heard of. The Master Attendant has despatched the Government steamer Agitator to search for the missing boat, and, as we stated yesterday, Captain Butler has gone to search the refuge houses and the sea face of the Sunderbuns.—*Englishman.*

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				NOVEMBER.	LOW WATER.			
Time.		Height.			Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H.	M.	FT.	IN.
6	50 m	2	11	Tuesday... ... 7	1	16 a	1	7
7	5 a	1	4		......		......	
7	48 m	3	6	Wednesday... 8	1	7 m	2	7
8	29 a	2	5		2	23 a	3	3
8	43 m	4	2	Thursday ... 9	2	28 m	2	10
9	23 a	3	10		3	7 a	4	7
9	21 m	4	7	Friday 10	3	20 m	3	7
10	5 a	5	4		3	42 a	5	11
9	59 m	5	4	Saturday... ... 11	4	4 m	4	4
10	44 a	6	7		4	18 a	7	3
10	33 m	5	9	Sunday 12	4	43 m	4	7
11	27 a	7	5		4	54 a	8	4
11	12 m	5	11	Monday... ... 13	5	26 m	4	8
......		......			5	34 a	9	1

New Moon—12th, 9h. 59m. p.m.

HIGH COURT.—7TH NOVEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

122-71—Leathes and Crawford—Nenbai, widow, vs. Pestonjee Dinshaw—G. J. Mody—To be struck out.
565-71—Leathes and Crawford—Soloman, Volkart, and another vs. Poonja, Walljee, and another—D. S. Garud.
581-71—G. S. Judge—Ebrahim Shaik Tyeb and others vs. Fatmabebee and others—H. E. Hope.
585-71—Dallas and Lynch—Sooguechund Sewdass and another vs. Moolchund Johurmull—No appearance.
627-71—C. Tyabjee—Goolam Mahomed Cassim Ali vs. Motlidhur Odhowjee—Venayekrow Hurrychund.
629-71—Dallas and Lynch—Dulcharam Dewchund vs. W. J. Addis—No appearance.
633-71—Jefferson and Payne—Goma Jadojee and others vs. Champa Purmajee and others—No appearance.
651-71—Prentis, Craigie, and Owen—Richard Latham and others vs. Moora Sudaree—No appearance.
659-71—In Person—Ambaram Hargovan vs. Javerbai, widow, and others—No appearance.
661-71—K. Morojee—Dhurneedurdass Succaram vs. Dulputram Avulram—No appearance.
669-71—Jefferson and Payne—Laljeebhoy Hemraj vs. Mahomed Roysy—No appearance.
671-71—Leathes and Crawford—Soloman Volkart and others vs. Tulluckchund Maneckchund—No appearance.
673-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Meghjee Veerjee vs. Esaria Poonsey and others—Manisty and Fletcher.
675-71—Jefferson and Payne—Heernath Roopajee and others vs. Memon Salay Mahomed Ali and others—No appearance.
677-71—Jefferson and Payne—Heernath Roopajee and others vs. Memon Dada Hubeeb and others.

LONG CAUSES.

484-70—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy and another vs. Rahmoobhoy Dhurrumsey—J. Gopall.
485-70—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy vs. Rahmoobhoy Dhurumsey—J. Gopall.
194-70—Shamrao Pandoorung—Purshotum Shama Senoy vs. Wasudew Crustna Senoy—Jefferson and Payne.
662-68—C. Tyabjee—Kerbadjee Hormusjee vs. Brijvullubdas Jugjeevandas—Dallas & Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

296-71—G. J. Mody—Framjee Pestonjee N. vs. Dosibai, widow—Pestonjee Dinshaw.
482-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Nansee Khyraz and another vs. R. Proctor-Sims—No appearance.
558-71—In person—Gunputrao Sewram vs. Gunputrao Pandoorungjee and another—Thacker and Chalk.
582-71—G. S. Judge—Jeewajee Essajee and another vs. Fatmabebee and others—H. E. Hope.
584-71—J. Gopall—Tejpal Sardarmull and others vs. Govurdhun Ramdayal and others—No appearance.
630-71—Leathes and Crawford—Merwanjee Framjee P. vs. Kerbadjee Hormusjee—No appearance.
651-71—Prentis, Craigie, and Owen—Richard Latham and others vs. Rampurtab Nundram and others—No appearance.
658-71—In person—Perozbai, widow, vs. Dinshaw Framjee Daver—No appearance.
662-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Tapidas Vurjdas vs. Ebramjee Lookmonjee and another—No appearance.
664-71—Prentis, Craigie, and Owen—Culliandas Kerparam vs. Trikumlal Goolabram—No appearance.
668-71—C. Tyabjee—Mahomed Oosman and another vs. Narayen Govindjee and others—No appearance.
672-71—G. J. Mody—Mulkoo Verroffa vs. Muccoondrao Cashinath—Thacker and Chalk.
676-71—Leathes and Crawford—Shri Pooj Vavayksogurjee vs. Poonjabai, widow, and others—No appearance.
678-71—In person—Sorabjee Framjee Mestry vs. Sha Trebuvundas Lalljee and others—No appearance.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

746-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hurgopal Prensookdas and others vs. Abdoolkhan Hajee Mahomed—Acland, Prentis and Bishop.
689-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Kessowjee Jadowjee and others vs. A. Fulcher and others—Hearn, Cleveland, & Peile.
674-70—Leathes and Crawford—Memon Abdool Gunney and others vs. Memon Rahimtoola and others—C. Tyabjee and Dallas and Lynch.
699-70—H. E. Hope—Dossabhoy Moyje Mestry and others vs. Antony George de Ga—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
701-70—[illegible] A. Abraham—Govind Moreshett and another vs. Sada[illegible]w Morojee and others—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
705-70—C. Tyabjee—Shree Jeevanlaljee Maharaj vs. Purmanundas Jeevandas—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.
715-71—K. Morojee—Cassinath Dackjee vs. Anundrao Dinanath—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.
721-71—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—Richard Latham and others vs. Bapoobhai Vishram—C. Tyabjee.

THE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY'S REPORT.

MR. T. C. HOPE, President of the Committee of Inquiry into the Bombay Municipal Finances, writing on the 30th October 1871 to the Chief Secretary to Government, regrets to inform him of the following errata in the Report of the Bombay Municipal Finances. Para. 12, page 11,—after "imperfect information" add "against this he received the intended cash balance of Rs. 1,21,898, leaving a net deficiency of Rs. 4,18,141." Para. 18, page 14,—for "Rs. 5,40,039" read "Rs. 4,18,141."

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THERE were in all 258 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these 67 were under sentences from the High Court, 3 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 161 from the Magistrates of Police, 26 from Military Courts Martial, and 1 from Naval Court Martial. Of the prisoners 158 were natives, and the remainder 100 Europeans.

ENDANGERING THE LIVES OF PASSENGERS.

YESTERDAY in the Fort Police Court, before Nana Morojee, Esq., Third Magistrate, a Hindoo named Koondlick Govind, a pointsman in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was charged with negligent omission of duty as a servant of the company, and thereby endangering the lives of passengers on the said railway on the 3rd instant.

Mr. Peile (Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile,) represented the company; the prisoner was undefended.

William Alfred Woolman, Yard Inspector, Boree Bunder Station, G. I. P. Railway Company, said—On Friday the 3rd inst., at about 9 p.m., I saw the Tanna passenger local down train leave the station. The train was on the up line, and immediately after the train had started it was the duty of the pointsman then and there to have pulled the points over and allow the train to cross over on the down line. The aforesaid train did not cross on the down line, but proceeded on the up line. There was then on the up line a goods train, which had just arrived, about one hundred yards from the platform. The engine had been unbooked from the goods train, and was slowly proceeding in order to get on the down line after the passenger train had moved on and cleared the points. When I saw this state of things, I directed the danger signal to be exhibited against the passenger train, and the goods train to be reversed. Within about fifteen or twenty yards of the goods train, the driver of the passenger train pulled up, and it was backed to its original place and was taken on the down line. I then immediately went to the platform points. Here I found prisoner Koodlick Govind, the pointsman, standing. I suspended him, and had him taken into my office. I followed him into the office, and asked him, in Hindoostanee, why he had allowed the passenger to go on the wrong line. He said he had been somewhat sleepy, and that after the engine had passed his points he said he had shewn the red light. It was the duty of the prisoner to have pulled over the points unless he had orders to the contrary.

There were passengers in the aforesaid passenger train, and there were men on the engine on the goods train. If I had not been where I happened to be, and if I had not given the orders I gave, a collision between the passenger train and the goods engine would have been the consequence; and it would have endangered the lives of the people in the passenger train and those on the engine of the goods train. Prisoner has been in the company's employ as a pointsman for the last three years: to my own knowledge he has been employed at the aforesaid points since the 18th ultimo, for one week during the day time, and for the succeeding week at night. As a night pointsman he would come to his duty between 8 and 9 P.M.

William Cooper Mair, Assistant Station Master, Boree Bunder, gave evidence to the same effect as the previous witness.

After the examination of the maccadum employed at the station, the Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry till Wednesday the 15th inst. at half-past 2 P.M.

THE FATAL ASSAULT BY A PARSEE HOTEL-KEEPER.

DR. HEWLETT, Coroner, resumed an enquiry yesterday into the circumstances connected with the death of a Mussulman named Mahomed Isaif Gaekwar, who died about a week ago in consequence of a severe beating by a Parsee named Bhickajee Dyabhoy, who kept an hotel at Mahim.

Mr. Michael Tighe said—I am a Superintendent of Police. At 4-45 P. M., Saturday, 28th October, in consequence of a note I received from the J. J. Hospital, I proceeded there at once, and saw the deceased in the act of being put into a cot in one of the wards of the hospital. The deceased told me he had been assaulted at Mahim on the previous day by Bhickajee, hotel keeper. I sent a constable to Mr. Cooper, Second Magistrate of Police, and asked him to come and take the dying deposition of the deceased. In the meantime I went to Mahim and arrested Bhickajee Dyabhoy, and brought him to the hospital. On our arrival at the hospital I found Mr. Cooper there. Mr. Cooper at once proceeded to take the dying declaration of the deceased, in the presence of Bhickajee and in my presence. I sent for Mr. Burrett, the Acting Superintendent F Division, who I had heard was in Bombay at the time. He arrived at the hospital whilst the deposition was being taken. As I found that Mr. Burrett had already heard of the facts of the case, I handed it over to him. On the 30th October, at about 10 A.M., I was informed by Mr. Burrett of the death of the deceased. I proceeded to Mahim, and collected all the evidence I could. The Commissioner of Police has also visited the hotel at Mahim and made formal enquiries into the case. The jury then delivered the following verdict:—"Shock and loss of blood following the fracture of seven ribs, the result of his having been beaten and kicked by Bhickajee Dyabhoy under such circumstances that the act of Bhickajee Dyabhoy was culpable homicide not amounting to murder."

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE TREECUMJEE VELJEE AND PURBUT MUNSEY.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, instructed by Messrs. Leathes and Crawford, on behalf of an opposing creditor, applied that the petition should be dismissed. He produced a certificate from the Clerk of the Court, which showed that the petition was filed in February 1871; that the schedule was amended in April; that notices were issued to the creditors in June; but that from that time to this no steps had been taken to go on with the petition.

Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, on behalf of the insolvent, applied that the matter be adjourned for six months, by which time petitioner hoped to be able to compromise with his creditors.

The Commissioner observed that the liabilities on the amended schedule amounted to Rs. 1,12,752, and the assets to Rs. 24,289. Messrs. Volkart Brothers were the largest creditors, and there were the names of Messrs. Pelly and Co. and other European merchants among the creditors. The Commissioner adjourned both motions for a month, remarking that, if necessary, he would then dismiss the petition on the grounds mentioned for the opposition.

RE CHINTAMON GUNGADHUR JOSEY.

The liabilities amounted to Rs. 59,000, and the assets, consisting of mortgaged property, to Rs. 22,500.

Mr. Farran, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, opposed the application. The opposing creditor obtained a decree against insolvent for Rs. 17,000 when the latter vexatiously defended the suit. The amount of the decree was compromised for Rs. 14,200, but insolvent did not pay the amount. He concealed himself for a long time, and could not be arrested. The opposing creditor at last succeeded in arresting him; and he was put into jail, from which he now applied for his discharge. The learned counsel was instructed to say that, if the interim order was granted, the simple result would be that insolvent would escape from Bombay, and the opposing creditor should not be able to catch him again. He had had no employment for the last three years, and was not likely to suffer pecuniarily by being kept in jail.

Mr. Farran said that if insolvent had vexatiously defended the suit against him, that would be a proper ground for refusing his discharge when the matter was heard; but it would be a very hard case for his wife and four children if the interim order was refused.

The Commissioner said insolvent petitioned the Court shortly after the decree, and the petition was dismissed in consequence of no steps being taken to proceed with it. In April 1871, insolvent filed a fresh petition.

Mr. Farran—There was a compromise in connection with the first petition.

The Commissioner said he did not think this was a case in which he should grant an interim order. A large amount of the liabilities were losses sustained in connection with the firm of Raghoopatty, and upwards of Rs. 80,000 were losses in shares. Before the Official Assignee, insolvent stated on his solemn assurance that he had no books or papers referring to these large transactions. It appeared he was lately a clerk in the Municipality on the handsome salary of Rs. 300 a month, and he speculated in shares and traded recklessly. Interim order refused accordingly.

RE KESSOWJEE MOOLJEE.

The insolvent applied for an interim order.

Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, for an opposing creditor, opposed the application on the ground that his petition was dismissed on the 2nd October last, and that he had obtained permission to file a fresh petition on a misrepresentation made to the Court.

The Commissioner said the petition was dismissed for not serving notices to the creditors: and if the opposing creditor did not appear to oppose, it was his own fault; and so he (Mr. Budroodin) had made a fine mountain out of a very small mole-hill!

Mr. Budroodin said his client received no notice whatever to come and oppose.

The Commissioner said the insolvent ought to see the grounds mentioned in the affidavit made against him, and which were rather serious. The matter was, therefore, adjourned until next Court day.

RE RAGHUNATH GUNPUT.

The insolvent applied for an interim order.

Mrs. Phillips, a creditor for Rs. 3,039, opposed the application on the ground that insolvent had offered to compromise her claim, but had afterwards acted fraudulently. The money was lent three years ago.

The Commissioner said he did not think the insolvent ought to have an interim order, and his application was refused.

RE NURBHERAM CHUBILDAS.

The liabilities in this case amounted to Rs. 56,000. The Commissioner said the insolvent had no capital of his own when he speculated in shares to the extent of nearly a lac of rupees. He would, therefore, adjourn his discharge without protection for three months.

RE KHIMJEE CANJEE AND HURRY CANJEE.

The insolvents, merchants, were not opposed. Their liabilities amounted to Rs. 1,21,532; the good assets to Rs. 2,233; and the bad assets to Rs. 26,296. They were granted a discharge.

DIS HARGES.

In the course of the day the following, among other, insolvents were granted their discharges:—Mahomed Moosajee, a merchant, liabilities Rs. 8,263. Sumsin Sucoojee Bhorupkur, a grocer, liabilities Rs. 4,609. Hormusjee Cursetjee, a tavern-keeper, liabilities Rs. 1,590. Mahadeo Sutwajee, a vegetable dealer, liabilities Rs. 1,657. Shapoorjee Merwanjee, a jeweller, liabilities Rs. 4,496. Faiz Mahomed Shaboodin, an embroiderer, liabilities Rs. 2,762. Rustomjee Muncherjee, liabilities Rs. 9,706. Premchund Heerachund, a broker, liabilities Rs. 4,186. Bhikajee Manockjee Tarapoorwalla, a servant, liabilities Rs. 3,650. Cowasjee Eduljee and Bomonjee Jamsetjee, carpenters, liabilities Rs. 2,413. Salay Mahomed Curmally, a merchant, liabilities Rs. 3,888. Kessowjee Chapsey, a fruit-seller, liabilities Rs. 2,588. William Henry Hughes, an engine-driver, liabilities Rs. 1,161.

SIND.

NEWS REPORT FROM 21ST TO 28TH OCTOBER 1871.

LATEST intelligence from Beloochistan is to the effect that the Shah Gasee was still at Moostung, the rebels in a small body keeping to the neighbouring hills. The wound received by the Shah Gasee in the late fight was not a severe one, and he is expected to be quite well again in a short time.

Lalla Mungniram, collector of taxes under His Highness the Khan's Governor of Lus Beyla, is about to return to that place, an escort having arrived at Kurrachee on the 22nd instant for the purpose of accompanying him to Beyla.

NEWS LETTER.

BROACH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

5TH NOVEMBER.

MR. RANGROW BHIMAJEE has been appointed Deputy Magistrate of this place, in consequence of the transfer of our respected and energetic Deputy Collector, Mr. M. E. Entee, to Khandeish. After the usual oath, Mr. Rangrow took charge of his office the other day.

While one rumour says that Mr. Jehangeer Ardaseer is appointed as City Fouzdar of this place, there is another to the effect that a Brahmin is to be appointed. Whoever may be appointed, I would point out the inadvisability of employing a Hindoo on such a post in consequence of his religious prejudices, especially his objection to touching dead bodies. Nor should a "Gaga" European be employed, who may know nothing in particular and everything in general.

As the time is drawing nigh for the "Sukultirth Fair," Mr. White, the Collector, would do well to get the road leading from Broach to Sukultirth in good order, and use every precaution to prevent an outbreak of epidemic disease.

The watering of roads has commenced, but it is done at certain places so negligently that people suffer inconvenience from the dust. The Municipal Lighting Department is still very faulty.

A new Railway line is to be made at Daboi at the expense of the Guicowar of Baroda. The survey has already been made by Mr. Warrens, and the work has been commenced, and is progressing so fast that the station is expected to be open to the public in about six months.

The annual examination of the Broach Government English School was held the other day by Mr. Bühler, and prizes were distributed to the successful pupils. The two newly-appointed assistant masters (one Hindoo and one Parsee) seem to attend well to their duties.

Owing to the scarcity of rain this year, there is very little water in the "vaos" and "talaos" of the town. Seeing the hardships and anxieties to which the public would be put by a scarcity of water, the Municipality has wisely sanctioned a sum of Rs. 9,000 to fill up the well-known "Rutuntalao" with river water through steam pipes. The work has been entrusted to Mr. Sowerby.

Another thumping petition, signed by all classes of the community, is to be forwarded to Government, praying that Mr. Entee (late Deputy Magistrate, Broach,) may be sent back to Broach. Mr. Entee on his leaving this station for Khandeish was so much overwhelmed with addresses and public feastings that it is doubtful whether any official, European or native, has ever gained the goodwill and esteem of the Broachites to such an extent as Mr. Entee did during his short tenure of office here.

It is expected that Dr. Halliday is to be transferred to Khandeish, and Dr. Cook, M.D., is to be appointed in his place.

The cotton market is rather slack. New kuppas (coming) are bought at Rs. 88 a bhar.

It is a disgrace to Broach that, notwithstanding the fact that it possesses a large number of educated men, it cannot boast of a Club that would give interesting and useful lectures to the public unacquainted with English. The benefits resulting from such an institution are too well known to require any lengthy advocacy. It is the duty of those who have knowledge at their command, and who could employ their time in the improvement and welfare of their brethren, to do this. I hope I am not wrong in bringing forward the name of that highly-educated gentleman, Mr. Sorabshaw Dadabhoy, with a view to his inaugurating such a club.

RANGER.

INDIAN ITEMS.

GAMBLING IN CALCUTTA.—We are sorry to be informed that gambling stalls are again being established in different quarters of the town. Three such stalls, a correspondent says, are opened in Mirzapoor Street by certain Chinamen.—*Indian Mirror.*

CHOLERA IN ASSAM.—We learn by a letter from Gowhatty to a contemporary that cholera has broken out in some parts of Central Assam, and that it is very severe at Nowgong. The cattle disease, it is also said, still continues. The number of cows which have died this year is something terrible.—*Delhi Gazette.*

A LARGE BRIDGE.—The bridge of 11 arches of 45 feet span, across the river Vellaur in the South Arcot district which has been under construction for the last three years under the supervision of Mr. Executive Engineer Norfor has been successfully completed, and was opened to wheel traffic on the 1st instant. The convenience to the general public in having the bridge passable at this season of the year is incalculable, as the floods between October and January renders the crossing by ferry at times impossible, and always dangerous. Very great difficulty was experienced in getting in the foundations of this work, as the river is tidal at this site and subject to constant floods.—*Madras Mail.*

THE HON. J. B. NORTON.—The address of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities of Madras is to be presented to Mr. Norton at Patcheapah's Hall on Monday next. Mr. Norton is, we understand, to be entertained at dinner on Wednesday next at the Club by a large number of his European friends.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 4.

WILD BEASTS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.—During the first half of the current year, 1,258 wild beasts were destroyed in the General Provinces at a cost to Government of 9,210 rupees. There were 183 tigers and cubs, 393 panthers and leopards, 203 bears, 282 wolves, and 188 hyenas.

EXTRAORDINARY POLICE EXTORTION.—A case of very great importance is pending before the Officiating Magistrate of Howrah, in which the head constable of Police and a *Kulin Brahmin*, named Denonauth Gangooly, together with two Mahomedan constables stationed at the Belly Khall salt-outpost, are charged with having extorted six annas pice from every boatman carrying salt. In consequence of some information received, Captain R. J. W. Wimberley, District Superintendent of Police, proceeded to the salt-outpost at Bally, and made a close and diligent search, when he found some private books and papers, in which were entered the names of boatmen and sums of money realized as the day's earning from each boat carrying salt. Captain Wimberley, on prosecuting further enquiries, discovered that numerous other police officers above the rank of the first prisoner were implicated in it, and that the income thus derived amounted at an average to Rs. 800 per mensem. The District Superintendent also gleaned in the course of enquiry that this system of extortion had been carried on successfully by the former and present police officers of the outpost undetected for a length of time, extending over 15 years, since the outpost has been created at Bally.—*Englishman*, Nov. 4.

IMPORTANT NEWS ABOUT ABDOOLA.

A VERY important fact in connection with the prisoner Abdoolla comes to our notice from an unexpected quarter. In the course of business in the General Money Order Office at Calcutta, it was found out yesterday that seven money orders, amounting in all to Rs. 1,000, had been taken out on the 17th June 1870 from the Allyghur M. O. Office by one Abdoolla, son of Jallaloodeen Malookria, in his own favour on the Hazara Office, but as these orders have neither been cashed nor claimed by any body, they have been credited in the public accounts in favour of Government according to the rules of the department. Now if Abdoolla is really as poor as he is represented to be, where did he get this large sum of money? Besides, Allyghur is known to be a hot-bed of Mahometans of every description, and as for Hazara everybody knows how it has long been the seat of political disturbances, and how close it is to the possessions of the arch-enemy of the British rule, the Akhoond of Swat. Another curious fact is that Abdoolla in the petition which he said he presented to the late lamented Chief Justice, before he inflicted the fatal blows, mentions the fact of his having lost the sum of Rs. 1,000 which had been deposited by him in some treasury in the N. W. Provinces, and to regain which the petition was submitted. Now if the intelligence from the Calcutta Money Order Office be true, as we have little doubt it is, is this not a most important clue to the discovery of the real motives of the murder? Let the police steadily carry on their investigations, and the mysterious secrets of the assassin may at last be unearthed with success.—*Indian Mirror.*

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

Aide toi, et le ciel t'aidera.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—We are about to enter upon an expedition into the Lushai country, and as probably few of the officers who will accompany the force have had any experience in the jungles of the Eastern frontier, or have any knowledge of the camp requisites for such service, a few words of advice from one who has spent the best part of 35 years in those wilds may prove acceptable.

The papers have already informed us that every officer below the rank of a field-officer will be limited to 60lbs. weight of baggage. It is therefore necessary to consider what articles most essential to health and comfort this limit will enable each officer to take with him. A camp-cot is out of the question. The lightest and best that I know of is that made in Cashmere of wood and canvas. I have had one about 8 years, and have travelled a great deal with it, and found it most useful, but its weight is 25lbs. This kind of cot field-officers might take with them.

For those above limited, I would strongly recommend the hammock, as it is absolutely necessary that they should sleep off the ground and the higher the better. The hammock, with a couple of good English double blankets, a pillow, a curtain, and a waterproof sheet, weighs about 22 lbs., and in a wooded country can always be slung up. The curtain is indispensable. There is little danger from malaria in these jungles whilst the sun is up. But after sunset, in certain localities, generally in the valleys, where there is marsh or swamp, it soon makes its presence known by its sickening effects, especially between midnight and sunrise; and there is no better precaution than sleeping under a thick drill curtain. A waterproof sheet, thrown over another rope a foot above that on which the curtain is suspended, will keep out the dew or rain on occasions of unavoidable exposure, and during the cold weather the air within will not be found inconveniently close. A cork mattress is next best to a hammock, and is equally light; but, unless in jungle, where material is available to construct a *machan*, it necessitates sleeping on the ground, which is to be avoided. Be sure to take plenty of strong cord or rope, and make your servant responsible for it, or it will soon disappear: few things are more useful or more in request in camp. The next most essential articles are good walking-shoes. Take two pairs, and have the soles pegged, or you will find difficulty in climbing the hills. To preserve the leather and keep out the wet, take a small pot of hogs'-lard and resin, melted together, in the proportions of 3 of the former to 1 of the latter in weight. In some of these jungles the traveller suffers much annoyance from leech-bites. I have seen as many as 17 taken off a comrade. Therefore, take leg-wrappers of flannel. The Cashmere "puttee" is best.

For holding your traps nothing is better, lighter, or more useful than a good, strong, spacious *morah* turned upside down, with a tarpaulin covering. The bottom, however, should be strengthened with leather or canvas, and a piece of thin board, about 8 inches wide, should be fastened down one side for the cooly's back to rest against. He will carry it by means of straps over his shoulders and across his forehead. During the day the traps can be laid out on the waterproof sheet or hung on a line, and the *morah* used as a seat. Make your servant carry a good, strong bazaar lantern, with a few candles (they are better than oil) and a few boxes of matches wrapped in flannel. In event of any casual movement at night, these are most important.

For the officers' mess the following will be found useful: A good filter. Have it bound with cane, if possible. Alum, to clear the water before putting it into the filter. Tins of soups and carrots. A 1-lb tin of vegetable soup, or hotch potch, with half a tin of carrots, boiled with a fowl for 20 minutes, makes a capital dinner for two. Biscuits in half-maund tins. These biscuits keep fresh and crisp for many months, and are an excellent substitute for bread, tea and Swiss milk. A tin of the latter will last one person from 8 to 10 days; but have a tin opened before buying it: it is often bad. Curry-powder, in bottles. Tins of Polson's flour—most useful in case of fever and sickness. The mess dekchies should be made the fit into each other. Enamelled are the best: a glaze-pot or "omnium gatherum" will save dekchies.

To Commanding Officers I would say: Make each sepoy wrap his ammunition in wax-cloth, and take wax cloth covers for the rifle-locks, also tarpaulins to protect the supplies in case of bad weather, with which the force is almost certain to meet about the end of December. Each cooly should be provided with a light blanket, and a knife, dâo, or spear. They should be told off into squads of 20 or 30 as convenient, and each squad placed under a trustworthy sepoy to maintain order and inspire confidence under fire. Each squad should have coloured armbadges to distinguish it. One of the most difficult and anxious duties on this kind of service is the maintenance of order and regularity amongst the camp-followers, and every means should be adopted to introduce system and discipline amongst them. The Cossa and Synteah coolies are the strongest and pluckiest for such service. Each should be made to bring his tappa and oostad (basket and forehead-strap). A hill-cooly can carry 30 seers besides his own bedding. This will provide rice for himself and a sepoy for 15 days. Therefore, each sepoy will require a cooly for his rice alone, for an advance of only 7½ days into the enemy's country, and his return. This is the unit upon which all calculations for the carriage of supplies by such means must be based, and it shows one of the many difficulties with which a commander has to deal in advancing any distance from his base into a jungle country with such means of transport. The force will, from all accounts, have to advance at least 21 days from its base. With these facts before him, will the correspondent, "*Chaa*," now deride the wisdom which has added guns to the strength of that fraction of the force which will advance into the interior, whilst the rest keep open the communications? The officer in charge of the supplies should have with him three or four of Salter's (small size) spring balance weighing dials, to facilitate the distribution of the rations, and ensure accuracy. Each sepoy should be provided with a dâo or kookeree, a blanket, and a good pair of shoes. A common country blanket weighs 4½lbs. A hundred rounds of ammunition weigh 6lbs. An elephant can only carry 10 maunds in the hills without distress.

RANGER.

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encourage instruction in Arabic and Persian,
not speak one word for English. It looks
Mahomedans more like toys to please than
mend, and do them some substantial good. A
sulman youth is taught, from his very childh
the prejudices of a bigoted Mahomedan; and that

precisely the reason why he in after-life becomes conceited, and dislikes all improvement. It is therefore to something that shall lead a Mussulman boy to scorn bigotry, to shun fanaticism, and to be free from all prejudices, that we look for his improvement in maturer life; and that thing is a liberal education in English. If no means be provided for the Mahomedans to enable them to prosecute their studies in higher education, the elementary instruction now offered will be of very little use to them. If the Government has thought of doing away with high education, it has committed a most egregious political blunder, for it is through that, and that alone, that the native can be swayed and expected to co-operate with the Government in the good administration of the country.

THE POSITION OF NATIVE LADIES.

(*Indian Mirror.*)

A NUMBER of native ladies, we are glad to notice, are receiving the most excellent training in their religious, domestic, and social duties. Right ideas as to their social position, the liberty which they should enjoy, and the mission which they should fulfil are being instilled into their minds, and, what is more, they are gradually, and with easy steps, being led out from the moral and physical confinement to which they have been immured by custom from an early age. We specially rejoice at this, inasmuch as we find the views which we have often expressed in these columns are in the course of being carried out. For all this the Indian Reform Association deserves our best thanks. The Ladies' Society, the establishment of which we had noticed some time ago, is now maturing into a most useful institution. The ladies are discussing a change in the present dress of Bengali women, and is adopting the change which they discuss. Some of their opinions, freely and tastefully given, may be found in the last number of the *Bamabodhiny Puttrica*, a journal entirely devoted to the interests of native ladies, and eagerly read by them. They are also discussing how and to what extent they should appear before the public, how far their protection lies on their own hands, and how far in the hands of society. They seem steadily outgrowing the prejudices and fears to which they have been accustomed, and their progress, though it is slow, is as sure as it can be. This is therefore the time when we invite most anxiously the co-operation of those philanthropic European ladies who, we know, rejoice in the advancement of the Indian sisters, and are ready to do what they can to further the good cause. We shall be most glad to impart every information that may be asked of us on the subject, and to facilitate a friendly and valuable system of mutual help and co-operation.

PROFESSIONAL BEGGARS.

THE *Oordoo Guide* has the following on "Professional Beggars:"—

"Professional beggars are a sort of nuisance. Healthy and robust fellows, especially those from Eastern Bengal, are always seen begging from door to door. They possess such repulsive appearances that one is glad to get rid of them on payment of a small sum of money. It is believed that these men are in the habit of stealing in the night. From up-country we have 'Moulvie Sahibs,' who make religion the means of their gain. They say that they have no means to travel to their native country, or that they are anxious to go to Juggernath or Mecca, and thus by imposition earn money by unfair means. The Government cannot interfere with private charities; but it can see that no man derives a dishonest livelihood or lives by dishonest means. The professional beggars do certainly live by dishonest means. They have families to whom they regularly make remittances. Tell them to work, and they will say, 'We do no other work; we have been beggars from generation to generation.' There is another class of professional beggars. After their labours in the field are over, they periodically visit cities and towns, and beg alms, reciting songs composed for the occasion. The Government ought to pass a short enactment by which it may compel professional beggars to work—say in the railway or in any other place. If they decline to work, and prefer begging, they might be punished. The police may be authorized to arrest them, and to send them to the nearest magistrate, who, with the aid of a medical man, will be able to pass a proper decision. A short enactment like this is a great want, which, if supplied, would produce a cheap market of labourers, save society from a great nuisance, and teach honesty to a dishonest man."

THE TRANSFER OF RENT SUITS FROM THE REVENUE TO THE CIVIL COURTS.

(*Indian Daily News*, Nov. 3.)

THE remarks, which appear in a separate article, on one of the probable effects of a separate judiciary on the value of the future advisers of the Government, will perhaps direct the attention of our readers to another recent measure which is open to the same objection in even a greater degree. We refer of course to the transfer of rent suits from the revenue to the civil courts. We dwelt on the impolicy of the transfer at the time when it was first contemplated, and again when it was about to be effected; but the matter is one of such vast importance, in respect of which reiteration is admissible. At any rate, while we shall sin as briefly as possible, we must point out that the revenue administration of the country really hinges upon the advice which the Government receives from the Revenue Board, and that the Board simply consists of two of the ablest Commissioners in Bengal. The whole revenue administration consequently depends upon the training which the Commissioners of Bengal receive. In the past, the Commissioners have been matured Collectors, who have had ten or fifteen years in adjudicating rent suits and in hearing appeals in rent suits from the decisions of Deputy Collectors. No one will affirm that the duties of Collectors have hitherto consisted in the adjudication of suits, and we have no desire to overestimate the importance of these judicial functions; but we have no hesitation in saying that we are sure that few persons will deny that the insight which our best revenue officers possess, into the intricacies of the revenue system in Bengal, has been derived, not perhaps exclusively, from the part they have taken in the investigation and decision of rent cases. In fact, the revenue courts of the country have been the great training schools of our revenue officers; and it strikes us that in doing so much against our future revenue administrators, we have laid the foundation of a system under which, in a few years, the whole revenue administration will be directed by officers who know as little as possible about it. In future, the Collectors will be obliged to depend entirely upon settlement operations, or original speculations, for the experience which they have in the past derived from the trial of revenue suits. We, of course, cannot deny the importance of settlement operations, and do not wish to speak lightly of the value of original speculations, but we must say that we fail to see that they can in any sense be said to prove efficient substitutes for the old system in initiating our officers into the intricacies of revenue administration. The fruits of the change are not likely to be tasted, so long as men trained under the old system are available for revenue officers; but a time must come—and it cannot be delayed more than, say, fifteen or twenty years—when the Commissioners and the Board of Revenue will be imperfectly acquainted with the essential principles of the land revenue system, and will be incompetent to furnish any very valuable advice to the Government.

COURTS MARTIAL.

AT a General Court Martial, assembled at Kussowlie, on Friday, 29th September, Private William Minton, of the 65th Regiment, was charged with having, at Kussowlie, on the 10th September 1871, been drunk, and with insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having struck with his fist Sergeant Thomas McCarthy, of the 65th Regiment, the said sergeant being his superior officer, in the execution of his office. The Court found the prisoner guilty of both charges, and sentenced him to penal servitude for five years.

At a Court Martial held at Chuckratta, on 9th October, a private named Edwin Morey, 34th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charges:—1st. Having at Chuckratta, on the 12th September 1871, been drunk. 2nd. Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Chuckratta, on 12th September, struck with his hand Lance Corporal George Freeman, of the same regiment, the said Lance corporal being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. 3rd. Insubordination, in having, at Chuckratta, on 12th September, while a prisoner under escort for the above stated offences, used threatening language towards Lance Corporal George Freeman, of the same regiment, his escort, to the substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "I will shoot you, if I get a day's punishment." 4th. Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Chuckratta, on the 12th September 1871, wilfully torn the tunic, part of the regimental clothing, the property of Lance Corporal George Freeman, of the same regiment, and thereby caused damage to the said tunic to the amount of eight annas. The Court found the prisoner guilty of all the charges, and sentenced him to penal servitude for five years, and in addition thereto to stoppages of pay until he shall have made good the sum of eight annas, the amount of damage caused to the tunic of the Lance Corporal George Freeman.

Both sentences have been approved and confirmed by Lord Napier of Magdala.

"OUR Major," says an old soldier, "had very long feet, and also a horse that threw everyone but the major. One evening the major's son went up the parade ground with the horse, and a crowd of boys followed, when one of the boys spoke up and said—'I'll bet the horse don't throw the major.' 'Why?' we asked by a dozen or more. "Well, you see, the major's got such long feet that the horse thinks he is in shafts."

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s that I was all along competent to give barley to the
ullocks in my own lines without reference to any one. I
suppose that having that power I did no more than any officer in my position and of my standing in the department would have done, when I signed a return which, as I have pointed out, though not literally correct, was incorrect in a matter that, taken with its circumstances, became absolutely immaterial. The monthly return and cattle sergeant's return book for May 1869, together with some oral testimony, have been put in to show what took place in that month. The charge is that I *ordered* false returns to be made. A glance at the evidence will show that I did nothing of the kind with reference to the May return, and will also show how entirely irresponsible and blameless I am for anything that may have gone wrong in that month. My order to Heera Lall was to supply barley for a short time, that order I never repeated or extended. If when a short time had expired gram was still not procurable or forthcoming, it was the station gomashta's duty to present another petition to me representing the fact and soliciting further orders. He never did so. If again the issue of barley was being continued for a longer period than appeared necessary for the supply of gram to come to me, it was the bounden duty of Munee Ram, the bullock gomashta, who was responsible for the well-being of the animals, to draw my attention to the matter, and that by a petition in the ordinary way. He never presented any such petition or obtained any order from me in regard to a further issue of barley; had he done so, the Court may depend, the documents would be forthcoming. The only return which he sent in was the one that he would naturally forward when the change in the food first took place, and upon which I must have recorded an order informing him that the change was to be for a few days only, as I had not extended or renewed the order to Heera Lall, as neither he nor the bullock gomashta solicited further instructions for the issue of barley; and as the matter was never brought again to my notice, either by Sergeant Stephens or any one else, what could I infer when the May return was sent to me for signature but that it truly represented the grain actually issued. There was nothing to lead me to inquiry or suspect anything wrong, but everything to lull suspicion and lead me to suppose that gram had for that month been duly issued. Whether in fact barley was issued during May 1869 is a question which I leave the Court to determine, should the Court think it necessary to consider the evidence upon that point; but that it was issued *to my knowledge*, and I fearlessly point to the evidence to refute my denial. In Sergeant Stephens' return book, which is signed by me, gram is exhibited; but there is on the left-hand corner of the right-hand page a note by the sergeant showing that barley was in fact issued. Sergeant Stephens says that "this note would have been there when I signed the book," but that he did not point out to me, as he merely made it for his own information. Now I am prepared to contest with Sergeant Stephens the point whether that note was written there when I signed the book. I feel satisfied that it was not; had it been there Sergeant Stephens would have drawn my attention to it if I had failed to notice it myself. The note is not in the column of remarks which it is my duty to read, but *above* them and out of the column. Why is Sergeant Stephens at all certain that the note was already entered by him when I signed the book? He gives no reason for believing that it was; he merely says it "*would* have been there." If then the note would in all probability have been on the page for May 1869 when I signed, any one would imagine that a similar note on the page for April 1869 would also have been on that page when I signed for April 1869. But examined on this point Sergeant Stephens says, he cannot say whether the note for April 1869 was there when he brought the book to me for signature; and he adds, "I don't think it would be there then." Can he or any one explain why he should infer the note on the May return was written there when I signed the book, when he infers the very reverse with reference to the April return, especially when the note was not made for me to see, was never brought to my notice by the sergeant, but was, as he says, only made for his own information. In the beginning of June 1869, I left for Murree on privilege leave, my *locum tenens* being Captain Barton. The prosecution attempts to make me responsible for what happened during my absence in June by fixing me with either advising Captain Barton to sign the monthly return for June or sanctioning his doing so. Captain Barton told the Court in his examination-in-chief that he signed Sergeant Stephens' return book for June 1869, which exhibited gram as having been issued to the bullocks, and that he did so owing to his inexperience in the department, but that when Mr. Kelly asked him if he would sign the monthly return, he refused until he had communicated with me. He further stated that he believed he sent me the monthly return for June 1869, and that his signature was affixed to it in consequence of my reply. At the same time he admitted that he had but an indistinct recollection of the matter, and was not sure that he received any letter from me. He believed my letter to him was private, as if it were official it would be found in the office; but his letters to me while I was on leave were not *private* but *demi-official*. If Captain Barton wrote to me demi-officially on the subject, a copy of his letter must have been recorded, yet it is not produced by the prosecution, while as for my reply to him, I cannot help remarking that if one ever reached Captain Barton, it is surprising that he should have treated it as a private communication. He refused to sign the return without first corresponding with me on the subject, and yet my reply, which was surely sought for by him to sanction what appeared to him an irregularity and so justify his act, is treated as of no consequence, and has not been preserved either in the office or amongst Captain Barton's private papers. From this, the Court would indeed be justified in believing that Captain Barton *has*, as he admitted, an indistinct recollection of what passed between us, and that he was very properly cautious in stating that he could not be sure that he received a letter from me on the subject. When recalled at a later period of the trial, he essayed to give the Court the substance of my letter to him, which was to the effect that the return might be signed for gram, as the *mules* which were in poor condition could—I presume from the saving effected by the change of the bullocks' food—receive extra grain and spices. Now a perusal of Captain Barton's deposition will show that he was by no means clear that I had written to him at all, a doubt which, as I have pointed out, is confirmed by my reply not being in the office, and by Captain Barton's having taken no pains whatever to keep it, if only as a private document. I can therefore only quote his own words in his statement to the Court of Enquiry (not made in that Court, for he was not examined in the ordinary way, but communicated to the Court by post, a copy being supplied to me a month after the closing of the Court) that he is "confusing his evidence" on this point altogether, and at this distance of time is unable to give a clear or certain account of matters which to him as a probationer were new, perplexing, and unintelligible. Mr. Kelly, I need hardly remind the Court, in no way clears up what is doubtful or obscure in Captain Barton's evidence, but in many particulars contradicts him Mr. Kelly says that Captain Barton signed the monthly return *of his own accord* as he had signed Sergeant Stephens' return of his own accord. It is not easy to understand why he refused to sign the monthly sheet return which is made up *from* the sergeant's book, and Mr. Kelly's statement therefore seems probable enough. To contradict Mr. Kelly, who had been allowed by the prosecution up to this point to appear before the Court as a truthful and reliable witness, a letter written by him to Captain Barton, dated Rawul Pindee, 21st September 1870, was produced by Lieutenant-Colonel Keer; that letter standing alone conflicts with both Mr. Kelly's and Captain Barton's evidence in this Court, and when explained still leaves Mr. Kelly's statement conflicting with Captain Barton's. Mr. Kelly states in the letter that *he* asked Captain Barton *not* to sign the monthly return, whereas Captain Barton has deposed that he himself declined to do so when Mr. Kelly brought him the paper for signature. Then Mr. Kelly goes on to write that he believes Captain Barton sent the return with a demi-official on to me, but what my reply was he (Mr. Kelly) does not know, but he believes I returned the sheet return signed. It was with reference to this part of the letter that the prosecution solicited the Court to contradict Mr. Kelly's sworn deposition. Mr Kelly had stated before the Court that Captain Barton had signed the return of his own accord, while the letter in question seemed to show that the return was, on the writer's suggestion, sent on to me for instructions or advice. Mr. Kelly's explanation is, that by mistake he alluded to the return instead of the bill in the letter, and that on subsequent reflection he finds that he must have meant the bill, as it was impossible for the return to have travelled to me to Murree and back to Peshawur between the time it was made up and the time it was submitted to the mustering officer for signature. If Mr. Kelly were intentionally alluding to the return, and if it were possible for the return to have reached me in time, he was again mistaken as to that being the document which could have been sent to me to Murree, inasmuch as it is proved that Captain Barton signed the return, while Mr. Kelly says in his letter that he believes the paper sent to me was returned with my signature. What object the prosecution seek to gain by contradicting their own witnesses I leave them to point out, but all that I can gather from the production of this letter is that Mr. Kelly's explanation as to his confounding "return" with "bill," if accepted, clears up the apparent discrepancy between what he has written, and what he deposed to before the Court, while the letter when thus explained does not show that Captain Barton did not sign the return of his own accord, but on the contrary, leads to the inference that it was the bill and not the return that he demurred to. Now which is it that Captain Barton sent up to me at Murree, the bill or the return? With all deference to Captain Barton's memory, which he admits is confused and indistinct, I submit, that neither bill nor return was ever forwarded to me. I have already shown that the demi-official which must have accompanied the bill or return is not to be found in the office, a singular fact if it was ever written, and a still more extraordinary circumstance that my reply, which Captain Barton has a confused notion of having received, is nowhere to be found. These two facts of themselves might be sufficient to show that whatever Captain Barton and myself may have corresponded about, there was certainly no correspondence relative to the signing of this return. But there is other evidence to which I may briefly refer. The monthly return is signed on the last day of the month, to which it relates, or the first day of the succeeding month. It can be signed on no other date. I have never heard of a return being made up some days before the close of the month in anticipation of there being no change, and the prosecution have not attempted to prove that anything of the kind was done with this particular return.

There can be no question that Captain Barton signed this return in the ordinary course on the 30th June or 1st July 1869, and that on the latter date it was countersigned by the mustering officer. There was therefore no time for Captain Barton to send me the return and receive it back, in the way he has suggested he did.

Here I might stop with reference to the June return, as the charge is that I ordered a *false* return for that month. However, as I am not quite clear that the prosecution do not wish the evidence about the bill to be considered as material, I would note that the bill is dated 5th July 1869, but the office register of bills shows that it was received in the office on the 11th August 1869. If for the sake of argument the bill had been received on the 5th July 1869 (the date of the bill), which is shown by the register of bills not to have been the case, and sent to me, then it would have been returned before the end of July; it would have formed a part of the accounts sent in for June 1869, and been signed by Captain Barton and not by me. If it were necessary to account for the delay in the signature of the bill, the obvious inference is that the bill was either detained by the station gomashta or overlooked by the check writer who entered it in the register as received on the 11th August 1869. The bill was checked on the 13th August and passed on the 16th, on which date it must consequently have been signed by me. Let the prosecution therefore elect which document, bill, or return they wish to show was sent to me at Murree, and they fail to prove that either one or the other was sent. I come to the July return. During that month I was still absent on privilege leave, and Captain Barton, with the exception of a few days at the end of the month, continued to act as my *locum tenens*. The 1st of August was Sunday, and on Monday, the 2nd, I returned to Peshawur a few hours after the muster took place. Sergeant Stephens' book for July 1869 might exhibit either gram or barley, for both gram and *ardawa* are written in the heading of the gram column. The exact time when Sergeant Stephens may have written the word *ardawa* under "gram," or why he did not erase the latter word, but has instead preferred merely to write *ardawa* underneath it, it is impossible to say: certainly, however, the word *ardawa* was not there when I signed the page for July 1869. Sergeant Stephens says that early in July reports were made to him that ground barley was to be entered; but he had a separate column ruled out and headed *ardawa*, and I should have thought he would upon these reports have ceased to enter the grain under the gram heading, and commenced to exhibit it in the column headed *ardawa*. However, instead of adopting this simple process, he chose the confused expedient of writing *ardawa* under "gram" in the first column. Thus instead of showing for how many days he intended to exhibit gram, and when he began upon the reports he has mentioned to exhibit *ardawa*, leaves it an open question, which it is impossible to answer, whether the column as it now stands purports to exhibit gram throughout or *ardawa*. When I signed the book the word "gram" alone could have been there, and as I supposed that during my absence gram as per contract had been issued, I signed the book as correct. The return for July 1869 has gram written in the usual place, the heading of the 1st column, but there has been an erasure which is initialed by me. What the erasure was required for at this distance of time I cannot say; but it is patent that I have initialed an alteration or correction of some kind, which I must have done on my signing the return the morning of my arrival at Peshawur, and before the paper went to the mustering officer for his signature. It would, of course, be my duty to initial any correction which by mistake in the original entry had become necessary, and this act perfectly innocent in itself, the prosecution with the aid of the evidence to which I shall now advert, has attempted to turn into a piece of evidence against me.

Sergeant Stephens says that the return originally exhibited the word *ardawa*, and the figures 4 and 3, that a few days after it was sent into the office the station gomashta brought it back to him for alteration, and that he, Sergeant Stephens, thereupon erased the word *ardawa* and the figures 4 and 3, and wrote in their place the word "gram," and the figures "2" and "1." He adds that when he made these alterations he did not look to see whether the return was signed or not. Clearly it could not have been signed then, and Sergeant Stephens must have made the alterations before I reached Peshawur, as immediately on my arrival on the morning of the 2nd of August 1869, the return with the documents was laid before me for my signature, and sent on to the mustering officer for *his* signature. Though Sergeant Stephens has stated that he made these alterations in the return, I may here notice the native evidence on the point, if only to show how much that evidence is with Veera Raj and Shaik Kassim, to whom I shall have to allude immediately, with reference to Munnee Ram's bill also examined as to these alterations. Veera Raj told the Court that he stated before the Court of Enquiry that Heera Lall wrote the word "gram;" he has said in this Court that he does not know in whose handwriting the word is. Shaik Kassim has said in this Court that he saw the erasures made in the return, and that they were made in the office by Heera Lall, whereas in the Court of Enquiry that Heera Lall wrote the word "gram," and that I wrote the figures "2" and "1." Such contradictions as these show the greatest carelessness in giving evidence, if they do not even evince a total indifference to the truth. It is upon the statements of these two men that the prosecution depend for mixing me up in the following transactions.

Veera Raj, the cash-writer, has stated that after Munnee Ram's (the bullock gomashta's) bill for July 1869 was passed and paid, Heera Lall asked the witness to return the bill to him, but that the witness declined, as the bill belonged to another gomashta, that he (Heera Lall) therefore got Mr. Kelly to order witness to return the bill; that the bill was delievered up accordingly to Heera Lall, who began then and there to make erasures or alterations upon either the bill or the return to which the bill was attached (the witness cannot say positively which); that upon the witness objecting to this, Heera Lall went away, and shortly returned to the office with me; that I ordered fresh copies of the bill to be made out in which gram was noted instead of barley, and that this new bill was checked, and then signed by me. Shaik Kassim describes the same occurrence in pretty much the same words. The gross improbability of this story would be sufficient to damage it. The Court are asked to believe that I openly gave an order for a false bill to be prepared, and had it carried out in the presence of the whole office, thus placing myself in the hands of all my office subordinates, from the head assistant down to the lowest native understrapper, one of the witnesses to this extraordinary scene moreover, not being content at one time, viz., when they were in the Court of Enquiry, with bringing me into the office and making me give the order, but going to the length of putting the pen in my hand and making me erase a part of the return. Contradicted by Sergeant Stephens on this latter point, and not venturing to say before this Court as they said before by whom the return was altered, the witnesses stand also contradicted as to the rest of their story. Mr. Kelly has sworn that he knows nothing of the transaction, and never gave Veera Raj any order to return the bill to Heera Lall. Then there is Munnee Ram's version of what he knows of the business. He says that Heera Lall told him in office to change his bill and insert "gram," that he (Munnee Ram) said "you had better get me a *purwanah*; my bill is passed, how can I change it?" that Mr. Kelly who was close by and said, "why are you two men quarrelling? The muster roll has been just altered to the heading "gram" by Major Lowe," and that according to Mr. Kelly's order, Munnee Ram changed his bill. Mr Kelly upon being examined by the Court gave Munnee Ram's statement a flat denial, and afterwards both these witnesses were confronted, and their statements read out in the presence of both. Being asked to reconcile his evidence with Mr. Kelly's, Munnee Ram adhered to his former statement and said, that the whole office knew of the matter. He mentioned the names of several persons present at the time, amongst them Veera Raj and Shaik Kassim. Before there was time for any communication between Munnee Ram and the others, Veera Raj and Shaik Kassim were recalled by the Court; and they both said that they had no recollection of any dispute between Heera Lall and Munnee Ram in the office about the July bill. What the prosecution expect the Court to do with such a mass of contradictions amongst the prosecutor's own witnesses I cannot conceive; but I venture to think that the last thing the Court will do with it will be to accept it as satisfactorily establishing the outrageously improbable story advanced by Veera Raj and Shaik Kassim about the alteration of the July bill.

In regard to the August return, I have only to remark without recapitulating much, what I have said in reference to the return for May that I signed it, fully under the impression that it correctly exhibited the article issued; that I had no reason to believe that it was not correct; and that it was prepared in the ordinary way without any express order from me that gram was to be inserted. Sergeant Stephens' book for this month has the article issued to the bullocks noted in the second column headed *ardawa*, and he explained to the Court that he did so because in July Heera Lall had told him that barley was to be exhibited. I cannot undertake to account for all that Heera Lall and Sergeant Stephens may have said or done behind my back; but the fact that the page for August was differently arranged to the page for the previous month, must have been explained if my attention had been drawn to it. Sergeant Stephens does not say that he pointed it out to me, or that I noticed it. What I used to look to in the sergeant's book was to see that the correct number of bullocks was entered for the month and also those detailed for command. Having ascertained the correctness of the number, and assuming, (as I of course should until the contrary was told me), that the proper regulation allowance of food had been issued, I should sign the book. To show generally that I knew that barley was being issued instead of gram, some other evidence has been brought forward to which I will now refer as briefly as I possibly can. Certain telegrams and letters between the Commissary General and myself have been laid before the Court. The first telegram of 1st September 1869 asks me to report the rates of gram and barley, and state what the Government bullocks and mules are receiving. I replied the same date, giving the rates asked for, and stating what I then believed to be the fact that the bullocks were receiving gram and the mules barley. I added "more by post." The memo. by post, No. 14 of 2nd September 1869, alludes to the mules only. They alone were on barley as far as I knew, and therefore I had nothing more to say about the bullocks. The prosecution can have had but one object in introducing this correspondence, viz. to show that I told an untruth about the bullocks when I sent off that telegram. I would at once ask the prosecution to explain why, if I was then stooping to a falsehood about the bullocks, I should have fearlessly confessed that the mules were on barley? The telegram mentioned both. I told the truth as far as I was aware of the real facts. I knew that the mules were on barley, and I said so. I did not know that the bullocks were not on gram all along except for the few days in April 1869, or in my telegram I should have been more explicit. If it was an irregularity to put the bullocks on barley, it was equally an irregularity to do the same with the mules. Why then should I conceal the fact in the one case and admit it in the other? Moreover, as this correspondence shows, it was not an irregularity on my part to change the food of the bullocks in the Commissariat lines. If, therefore, I might have had any reason for hiding the truth in the case of the mules, and most certainly I did not hide the truth, I had no reason for so acting in the case of the bullocks. I possessed full discretion and power to give them "barley without reference to any one," to quote the language of the Commissary General himself in his No. 871 of 20th September 1869. Moreover, if the telegrams and correspondence are read throughout, it will appear that the bullocks referred to are not the transport train bullocks, but the Artillery line or heavy Artillery bullocks. After enquiring what the Government bullocks were receiving, and obtaining my reply that they were getting gram, the Commissary General, in his telegram of 2nd September 1869, orders me to put the bullocks on barley and to ask the General to allow the barley to be given to the horses. This order I answered on the 3rd September 1869 in Memo. No. 15, to the effect that the instructions given will be carried out at once as regards putting the bullocks on barley, and that *with this* end in view, I have addressed the officer commanding the Royal Artillery Division to meet the issue of barley to the bullocks of the heavy battery. This reply of mine shows that I understood the order to relate to the Artillery bullocks, and not to the bullocks in the Commissariat lines, as to which I required no orders, for I could put them on barley "without reference to any one." The next communication, that of the Commissary General to me, No. 789 of 8th September 1869, shows that the Commissary General and myself were alluding to the same bullocks. He does not take exception to the language used by me in my No. 15 of 2nd September 1869, and points out that I am referring only to the Artillery bullocks or heavy battery bullocks. He says that it is to be regretted that I did not put the bullocks (that is the Artillery bullocks mentioned by me) on barley before, especially when the horses were on barley. The rest of the correspondence refers merely to the Artillery bullocks, the only mention of the Commissariat line bullocks being in the Commissary General's letter of the 10th September 1869:—"Be as good as to state by whom gram is supplied to the Artillery bullocks. I conclude your reference to the officer commanding the Artillery was about those with the heavy battery only, and not about those in your lines which you have my order to give barley to, and which all along it was competent for you to give without reference to any one. Be so good as to state distinctly from what date you gave barley to these bullocks." The prosecution say that this last question refers to the Commissariat line bullocks, and that I never answered the question. As neither the Commissary General nor myself was aware that these bullocks were receiving barley, and as the whole of the previous correspondence had referred to the heavy battery only, I do not see how it is so very clear that the question pointed to the Commissariat line bullocks. At all events, I did not at the time consider that the question meant what the prosecution say it did, and if I was mistaken, the whole tenor of the previous correspondence may have misled me. I read that paragraph thus, putting the second sentence in my own mind into a parenthesis: "Be so good as to state by whom gram is supplied to the Artillery bullocks. I conclude your reference to the officer commanding the Artillery was about those with the heavy battery only, and not about those in your lines, which you have my order to give barley to, and which all along it was competent for you to give without reference to any one." Here the parenthesis ends: "Be so good as to state distinctly from what date you gave barley to those bullocks." The paragraph may have referred to the Commissariat lines bullocks; but if the prosecutor himself were put on oath, he could not deny that he has admitted that the letter is open to doubt. If I did not answer the letter I can perhaps account for this omission on my part. The letter was written to me towards the end of September 1869, when cholera (which commenced on the 8th September 1869), was still raging at Peshawur, and I had thrown upon my hands a responsibility which I now look back to almost with awe, when the welfare of thousands of human lives valuable to the Government was in a measure confided to me, as well as the issue of food to the bullocks. At that same time too (if such a thing can be any answer to a charge of neglect of duty), I was suffering from illness myself, and two months afterwards left Peshawur for England, which I never expected to reach alive

The 6th charge states that for the month of July and August 1869 I knowingly ordered false returns to be made, showing the mules under my charge were receiving gram, when in fact, and to my knowledge, they were receiving barley. I have never denied the fact that the mules during those two months received barley (though gram was not altogether dispensed with, as appears from my letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Keer of the 1st July 1870); on the contrary, the first time I was ever questioned upon the subject, I at once admitted the fact; I refer to the telegram of the 1st September 1869, alluded to in my reply to the 5th charge, I returned from leave in August 1869, and signed the return for July 1869, being convinced that during my absence in the latter month the mules had received the equivalent of the regulation allowance. As I said in my Memo., No. 14 of 2nd September 1869, when I freely and without "the slightest reserve or attempt at concealment state what I had done and believed to have been done in respect to the feeding of the mules. Hitherto the mules have had barley and grass in lieu of gram and bhoosa, which appear to have done them a good deal of good, as they were falling off in condition when bhoosa was being supplied. *No saving, however*, has been affected by this arrangement, as the total cost of gram and bhoosa was laid out in barley and green grass until such time as the mules picked up their condition." The organization of the mule system, *i. e.*, the substitution of mules for camels, had at this time occupied a great deal of my attention, and to bring the mules into good condition, their food required special attention in order to ascertain what suited them best; a variety of articles had been tried by way of experiment, some of the mules rejecting what others readily took. It was impossible to get them all to eat the same kind of food, the result was that at one time and another gram, barley, grass, moat, bhoosa, and fattening spices were in all ordered by me, and I believe, issued, some of the mules eating one thing and others another. I satisfied myself at the time that the full equivalent by the regulation allowance was thus supplied, and but for the hopeless confusion into which my papers fell a few months afterwards when I was leaving for England, I could have produced the memoranda made by me at the time of the food which I was thus trying by way of experiment. Unable at that time from illness to attend to my own affairs, the very collection and packing of private papers was left to others to see to for me, and besides other documents, private and family papers that I highly valued, were lost in the confusion of the time. The memoranda which I have mentioned, and which of course I prepared and kept for private reference in order to follow out the experiment which I was forced to adopt with the food of the mules, have gone with other papers.

[To be continued.]

THE MURDER BY A CLERGYMAN OF HIS WIFE.

ON Saturday we published some particulars of the murder committed by the Rev. Mr. Watson. The following is a report of the Police Court proceedings taken from the *Times*:—

At Lambeth Police-court on Thursday, Oct. 12, the Rev. John Selby Watson, 28, St. Martin's-road, Stockwell, described on the police-sheet as a "Clerk in Holy orders," was charged before Mr. Ellison with murdering his wife, Anne Watson, on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 28, St. Martin's-road. He was further charged with attempting to commit suicide on the 11th inst. by taking a quantity of prussic acid. The Court was thronged. The prisoner, whose age was stated to be 67, and who was very quiet in his manner, and frequently used his eyeglass, had the air of an educated gentleman.

Mr. Fraser was for the prisoner.

Ellen Pyne was the first witness called. She said—I was in the service of the Rev. Mr. Watson, and had been so for three years next February. On Sunday afternoon I went out, leaving Mr. Watson and Mrs. Watson in the house, and I returned about 9 o'clock, when Mr. Watson opened the door and told me that my mistress was out of town and would be home on the next day. When I went up to bed my master showed me some stains on the carpet near the library door, and said some port wine had been spilt. That was all he said to me on Sunday night. I did not see my mistress there. On Monday he said nothing to me, but on Tuesday he said, "Your mistress will not be home for two or three days" He also asked me if I could get any one to remain with me for the night, as he should not return until the morning. I tried to get some one, but I could not, and on telling him, he said, "You'll have to remain in the house by yourself." I remained up until 11 o'clock. My master that night called from the stairs and said, "If I am taken ill, or if you find anything wrong, send for Dr. Rugg." I asked my master if he was ill, and he said, "I may require medicine in the morning." Then I went to bed. He stayed at home. In the morning, at 5 minutes to 8 o'clock, I knocked at his door, and he answered me. He went out before he had his breakfast, and came home, and after breakfast went out again. He came in between 10 and 11 o'clock, and said, "If you find me ill before dinner time go for the doctor." Before 12 o'clock I heard a groan from his bedroom. I went up and found him in bed. I spoke to him and he appeared unconscious. I saw a glass and some papers. The one produced, addressed "To the servant Pyne," I saw. It had a 5*l*-note in it, and words to the effect that he did not wish to be indebted to any one. I was in the room when prisoner became conscious. I only said, "You are ill, Sir," but he made no reply. Dr. Rugg, who came, went out and fetched the police. I said no more to the prisoner. I heard him speak to the doctor, but I do not know what he said. I remember asking prisoner if he was cold, and he said he was, and I put something more over him. I afterwards went into the library and saw some dark stains on the furniture, but thought it was the port wine prisoner had told me he spilt. I found nothing else there.

The Clerk—Did you see your mistress?

Witness—No, Sir, not until this morning. (The witness was much affected) I saw her body this morning lying on the bed in a room adjoining the library. I have not been in the room for months. The deceased had occupied it for the past two or three months by herself. The deceased had said she thought I had got quite enough to do, and she would, therefore, attend to that room and make the bed herself. At the same time the prisoner pointed out the stain upon the carpet he said, "Don't go to that room (pointing to the one she slept in), for your mistress has locked it.

The Clerk—Did you hear any quarrel between them on Sunday?

Witness—Not on that day, or on any day since I have lived with them. They always appeared to live happily together. I left the papers spoken of and the glass (an ordinary wine-glass) where I saw them at first. I saw the glass was wet inside.

By Mr. Fraser—I am 20 years old The prisoner ceased to keep a second servant at Christmas last. He ceased to be, I believe, Head Master of Stockwell Grammar School last Midsummer. I think prisoner went out on Monday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, and came back about 5 o'clock, but I am not sure. The prisoner and his wife had not always occupied separate rooms, but had done so in consequence of the hot weather. They had not occupied separate rooms before that since I have been there. I think the deceased might have been a little hasty, but certainly not violent. I never heard angry words passing between them. I have never noticed a dispute between them. I have never noticed my master had singular habits, but he was always very quiet, and kept to himself. With the exception of meal times he always sat in his library. He was, when I had occasion to go into the room, either reading or writing. My sister was the second servant, and left on account of ill-health. No steps were taken to get another servant. Mrs. Watson asked me if I would remain by myself, and I said I would. There might have been a difference in his spirits lately, but I have not noticed it. They did not keep much company. A Mr. West used to call, but he has not been for some weeks. He was a gentleman, of Westminster Abbey. I never heard if he was a relation.

George Philip Rugg was called, and said—I am a Doctor of Medicine, living at Stockwell-villa, Clapham-road. I have known the prisoner for some years past as the Head Master of the Stockwell Grammar School. I have not attended him professionally, but he has called me in to attend the sister of the last witness. That is about a year ago. On Wednesday morning, about half-past 11, I was called to his house. I found him unconscious in bed, slightly convulsed, breathing heavily and with difficulty. His eyes were fixed, turned upward, pulse soft and compressible. There was a cold clammy perspiration. I thought for a moment he had had an epileptic fit. The last witness placed the following letter in my hand. It was in a sealed envelope, and addressed in the prisoner's handwriting:—

"To the Surgeon,—I have killed my wife in a fit of rage. Often and often she has provoked me, and I have endeavoured to restrain myself, but rage overcame me, and I struck her. Her body will be found in the little room off the library. The key is in a letter on the table. I hope she will be buried as becomes a lady of birth and position. She is an Irish lady, and her name is Anne."

I found a key in a letter, and opened the library door. I found the deceased huddled in a corner, with a blanket over her. Her clothes were saturated with blood, and there was blood on the floor. On examining her I discovered six wounds on the scalp, one of which had fractured the skull. I think there were other fractures. The outer table of the skull is completely crushed. I have not made a *post-mortem* examination yet. The wounds are all contused, lacerated ones, and have evidently been caused by some hard, blunt instrument. The butt of the pistol produced would be such an instrument as would produce such injuries. This was shown to me this morning for the first time. On my return to Mr. Watson I found him becoming conscious, and he said he had been taking medicine, and then that he had not. He was evidently suffering from poison. When he became conscious, the prisoner told me he had taken prussic acid. He said he had taken some the previous evening, but not enough. I asked him if he would like to see a solicitor, and first of all he said "No; I do not wish to see anyone. The deed is done, and it is no use." After he was taken to the station I again asked him about a solicitor, and advised him. He said then his brother was quite sane, but he could not say much about his father. Previous to leaving the house to go to the station I may mention a circumstance. The prisoner called my attention to an oyster-shell as a curiosity. I asked him if he had anything on his mind, or if his means were bad. He said, "I have sufficient; but my means are getting exhausted, and of course losing the Grammar School has affected me, and I have lost another appointment which I had been promised."

By Mr. Fraser—I believe he was 25 years head master at Stockwell School. The school was still continued, but under a different plan. The salaries had been reduced. All the masters but one had left with the prisoner. The prisoner is a man of great learning and classical talents.

The servant girl, recalled, in answer to Mr. Fraser, said the prisoner and deceased went out on Sunday morning together. She did not see the prayer-books in their hands, but saw them before they left on a table. She did not know if they went to church. They returned between 1 and 2 o'clock.

The following letter, which was read in Court, was also found by the servant and handed to Dr. Rugg, who gave it to the police:—

"I don't know whose business it will be to look to property left, as my little possession will be my books and furniture. My only brother was living when I heard of him five or six years ago in America at 82, Grand-street, Williamsburgh, and a niece with him. He is my heir if still alive. I know not if I have any other surviving relatives. One quarter's wages will soon be due to my servant, and I should wish the sum to be more than doubled for her on account of the trouble which she will have at the present time, and the patience with which she has borne other troubles. In my purse will be found £5 10s. I leave a number of letters, many of them very old, with which I hope those who handle them will deal tenderly. The books are a very useful collection for a literary man. The two thick quarto MS. books marked P and Q might be sent to the British Museum, or might possibly find some purchaser among literary men, for they contain many valuable notes and hints. Among the other MS. is a complete translation of *Valerius Flaccus* in verse, which I think deserves to be published Messrs. Longman and Co. also have in their hands for inspection 4 vols. of manuscript, containing a complete history of the Popes from the foundation of the Papal power to the Reformation. There is also ready for the press a tale entitled *Hercules*. I have, too, in the bookcase several books of extracts and observations marked with the letters of the alphabet, the oldest being that, I believe, marked 'M,' and the most recent that marked 'P.' There is an annotated copy of the *Life of Porson*, with a book of addenda, and a copy of the *Life of Warburton*, with a few annotations and a book of addenda. There will be found in loose sheets in the press at the side of the fireplace in the library a complete translation of Beranger's Songs, with the exception of *Mes Derniers Chansons*. Some of these have been printed. The house is to be vacated at the half-quarter. For the rent to Michaelmas I have sent a check to-day. There will be some small bills, but when all claims are satisfied there will be a considerable sum left, besides what will arise from the sale of books and furniture.

"I have made my way in the world, so far as it has been made, by my own efforts. My great fault has been too much self-dependence, and too little regard for others. Whatever I have done I have endeavoured to do to the best of my ability, and have been fortunate, I may say, generally, but with one great exception. In the paper cases lying about and elsewhere will be found some MSS. which have been used, and others intended for literary purposes."

Mr. Ellison, at this stage of the case, thought there had better be a remand, to allow the inquest to be held and a *post-mortem* examination of the body to be made.

Dr. Rugg asked that Mr. Pope, the Divisional surgeon, might assist him in the *post-mortem* examination.

Mr. Ellison at once acceded to the application.

Mr. Fraser said Mr. Watson's friends had been communicated with, and he might have to make an application for bail.

Mr. Ellison declined to enter into that matter.

The prisoner was then remanded for a week, and, after partaking of some refreshment, was taken in a cab by Oakes, the gaoler, to Horsemonger-lane Gaol.

THE INQUEST.

At 4 o'clock on the same afternoon an inquest was opened by Mr. W. Carter, the coroner for the eastern division of Surrey, upon the body of Mrs. Anne Watson, at the Grosvenor Arms, Sidney-street, near Stockwell-crescent.

Mr. Inspector Davis was present to watch the case on the part of the police, and Mr. Watson was represented by Mr. W. J. Fraser, solicitor, of Dean-street, Soho.

There were comparatively few persons present, but among them were several of his old pupils.

The jury, having been sworn, proceeded to view the body, and on their return

The Coroner remarked that they had a very painful duty to perform, and the case was of such a character as to require a long investigation. He implored them to dismiss from their minds any account which they might have read in the public papers, and be guided in their decision entirely by the evidence which would be produced before them.

The following witnesses were then examined:—

Dr. George Philip Rugg, M.D., of Clapham-road, stated as follows:—I was sent for yesterday morning at half-past 11 o'clock by Mr. Watson's servant, who came to my house and left a message stating that I was wanted at Mr. Watson's house. I had not previously received a letter from Mr. Watson. I went to 28, St. Martin's-road, Stockwell, which I knew to be occupied by the Rev. John Selby Watson. I knew him to be a clerk in holy orders. I had not attended him personally, but I had attended his servant. When I got to the house I saw the servant, who told me that Mr. Watson was in a fit. I was shown into Mr. Watson's bedroom on the first landing, facing the stairs. I saw Mr. Watson in bed. He was unconscious, and in a semi-convulsed state, his eyes fixed and turned up, his skin in a cold clammy state of perspiration, and his pulse feeble. I thought from his appearance that he was in an epileptic fit, until the servant handed to me three letters, one of which was addressed "To the Surgeon," another "To the Servant;" I think with the name; and the third "To anyone who chooses to read it." In consequence of receiving these letters I opened the one directed "To the Surgeon," and read the contents. When I had done so I asked the servant where was Mrs. Watson, and being told she was out of town I obtained the key and unlocked the back bedroom door on the same floor. I there saw the deceased lying huddled up in a corner of the room—in the left-hand corner, near the window. She was dressed, and was dead. In my opinion she had been dead at least two days. There was congealed blood and serum on the floor; her head was covered with blood, and the clothes were also saturated with blood. I noticed that she had sustained severe injuries on the head, and found six contused, lacerated wounds from which the blood had flowed. I then returned to Mr. Watson, whom I found partially recovered from the state in which I had first found him. He was able to speak, but was incoherent. I sent for the police, and remained with Mr. Watson. The police did not come while I stayed, nor did I speak to Mr. Watson about his wife. As the police did not come, I went for a policeman myself, but not seeing one I sent a man to look for one, and returned to the house. I again went into Mr. Watson's room, and shortly after when the police had arrived I told Mr. Watson I had read his letter. I then had the letter in my possession, but I did not read it to the police. I gave the letter to the police. I do not remember whether it was signed, but I know it was in Mr. Watson's handwriting. The letter had relation to the death of the deceased. When I told Mr. Watson I had read the letter, and also said the police were in the house, he simply said, "I suppose so," or words to that effect. He made no further allusion whatever at that time to his wife until subsequently, when at the police station he said he did not think it necessary to have a solicitor. The only direct allusion he made to the death of his wife was that which was contained in the letter. I avoided direct reference to the subject myself. I did not know the deceased's name.

The deceased's servant was here asked if she knew the deceased's name, and replied that she had never heard it from her mistress during the three years she had lived there. She only heard the name last night.

Inspector George Davis, of the Brixton division of the Metropolitan Police, was next examined. He said—I was called yesterday afternoon to 28, St. Martin's-road, where I saw the last witness. I there saw a person in bed, who has since given me his name as John Selby Watson. On the same occasion I saw the deceased lying in a room, as described by Dr. Rugg. In consequence of the circumstances I took Mr. Watson into custody. Before doing so I received from Sergeant Hazell three letters, one of which had reference to the death of the deceased. That letter bore no signature. It was upon those letters that I acted in taking Mr. Watson into custody. I told him I should take him in charge for killing and slaying his wife on Sunday, the 8th inst., and I afterwards asked him his wife's Christian name. He said it was Anne, and he stated her age to be 64. I showed the letters to the magistrate and to the solicitor for the prisoner, but not to any one for publication. I do not know how the letter to the surgeon came to be published.

The Coroner here said he thought it right publicly to state that it was a great shame that letters of this kind, found under circumstances such as had been described, should be published before any inquiry had been instituted, because the effect of such a proceeding might be, although he would not say it was so in the present case, to raise a prejudice against certain persons unnecessarily and wrongfully. The letters thus published might be correctly given, but he thought it would be better if when such documents came into the hands of the police they should refrain from giving publicity to them before they could be laid before a legitimate court of inquiry.

The Witness—A reporter called at the police station at Brixton last evening and wished to obtain the names of the officers who had been called to the house. He stated that he had received information from Dr. Rugg.

The Coroner—How can that letter have got into the public prints?

A Juror said he had read it in the *Advertiser* that morning.

The Coroner said he had read it in the same paper The evil of publishing such things was that opinions were formed by those who read the papers as to circumstances which might or not be facts, and it was difficult afterwards to get rid of the prejudices thus created. He had not the slightest objection to assist the reporters or the public legitimately, but he would not do so illegitimately.

The inquiry was then adjourned till half-past 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

Some further particulars with respect to the course pursued by the Rev. Mr. Watson, after he had murdered his wife, have been ascertained by the police. It seems that on Monday morning Mr. Watson entered the shop of Mr. Turner, a packing-case maker, at No. 219, Clapham road. Upon Mr. Turner making his appearance, Mr. Watson said to him, "I want you to make a large chest for me, and I want it done sharp; and it must be air and water tight, for I want to send it by rail." Mr. Turner then asked him whether he would wish the chest to be planed and ironbound, and Mr. Watson replied in the affirmative. He was then asked to give the dimensions of the box required, and he said, "I wish it to be 2 feet 9 inches in length and 2 feet 3 inches in width, and 1 foot 9 inches in depth, and it is to be made of deal. Send it home to my house to-morrow, for I want to pack some things in it and send it off." Mr. Turner said to him: "Are you going to send it on a sea voyage?" and he replied, "No; but I want to keep it free from water." The box was made, and on Tuesday morning Mr. Watson called again at Mr. Turner's, and said, "I do not want it sent round to my house to-day." He paid Mr. Turner for the box, and he then appeared to be rather thoughtful and reticent. A measurement of the crouched body of the deceased lady now shows that her corpse could have been fitted into the box which was ordered.—*Globe.*

THE COINAGE IN GERMANY.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* asserts positively, what has also been stated elsewhere, that Prince Bismarck has not only determined on a gold standard for Germany,—which is, we believe, true,—but that the gold standard is to be the same as our own. The ten-groschen piece, which is equivalent to our shilling and is to be called a mark, is to be the basis of calculation. It is to be subdivided, of course, into ten silbergroschen, as at present, and each silbergroschen is to be subdivided again into ten pfenninge, instead of, as at present, twelve. Again, there is to be a gold piece of fifteen marks, and another of twenty marks, which last would be equivalent exactly to our pound. This would be all exceedingly convenient for English travellers in Germany, as the mark and the twenty mark piece would make them quite at home in the silver and gold coinage, and also for German travellers —or conquerors—in England. The sovereigns in the cellars of the Bank of England would be really most convenient, in case of our paying a great Indemnity, for the German currency.

OVERLAND TRADE WITH CHINA THROUGH BURMAH.

AT the late meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Plymouth there was a discussion on the desirability of establishing an overland trade route with China through Burmah. Mr. Behrens, of Bradford, brought forward a motion having for its object the facilitating trade with China, by inducing the Government on the next revision of the treaty to secure for English merchants access to the heart of the country by the Yangtsze River, which is navigable for 1,100 miles. This would avoid the passing of goods through the hands of mandarins, who would exact enormous tolls and obstruct traffic. This concession might be obtained from China by giving up two or three smaller existing coast ports. The effect of this would be to quadruple the exports of the manufacturers of the North of England to China. Mr. Haigh, of Huddersfield, in an elaborate geographical *resumé* of various proposed routes, strongly supported this motion, pointing out the great importance of opening up to our fabrics the markets of China, although he would not do this at the cost of a single life or one blow. Mr. T. R. Ormerod, of Huddersfield, followed in a similar strain. Unless we obtained new outlets for our merchandise—and China was not only practically inexhaustible, but was almost the only outlet left—many looms and much of our producing power must be idle before long. He would impress on our Government, and all governments, that no gun-boats should be stationed at any ports which may be opened, the moral effect of which on the natives is most injurious. Captain Sprye, who had made this subject a matter of study for many years, being in the room, was requested to address the meeting, although not a member of the Chamber, and gave an historical statement, instancing many impediments thrown in the way by the Indian and Home Governments. The resolution was carried unanimously.—*Asiatic*, Oct. 13.

CAPTAIN BURTON AND SYRIAN AFFAIRS.

A LETTER from Mr. E. H. Palmer, the celebrated Arabic scholar and explorer of Moab, appears in the *Civil Service Gazette*. It supplies a few facts with reference to the recall of Captain Burton. "The consulate," he says, "was left in charge of Mr. Jago, who, however, was so alarmed at certain demonstrations of dissatisfaction on the part of the natives that he prudently took advantage of an opportune fever and left the town and the consulate to take care of itself. The English Government is therefore entirely unrepresented in Damascus. The Kurds who inhabit the suburb of Damascus, called the Salahéyeh, say that now Captain Burton has gone, there is no one who can protect them from the extortions of the Governor-General, and have notified their intention of leaving *en masse*. As they are about 10,000 fighting men, they will not improve the pacific aspect of the country when they are let loose over it, feeling that they have no protector but their sword. The Mohammedans, whose 'fanatical aversion to Captain Burton' is the ostensible pretext for his recall, have been holding mass meetings, and even praying publicly in the mosques that God will send him back to them. Letters are flowing in every day from village sheiks and Bedouin chiefs, asking that he may return to Damascus, as there is no one else to whom they can appeal for help or succour. So strong is the feeling that Mrs. Burton was obliged to slip away secretly, as the people wished to retain her as a hostage in order to make sure that Captain Burton would go back to them. In addition to these facts, which I can vouch for, I can tell you that from my own experience of the country I feel sure that Captain Burton's absence will be a source of great inconvenience (to put it mildly) to intending travellers this next winter. If you have any friends who purpose visiting Syria, you cannot do better than advise them not to do so, as there will assuredly be troubles before long.

A STAMPEDE OF CAVALRY HORSES IN RUSSIA.

THE panic terror which fell upon the horses of the Life Guards at Aldershot is not the only recent example of this startling phenomenon. During the recent sham campaign near St. Petersburg the Empress's Cuirassiers, 900 strong, reached their halting-place; the horses were unsaddled and held by the head, or left alone—so great is the faith in their docility—pending the arrival of the picket-ropes. Suddenly one squadron, frightened by a row in an adjacent camp, broke loose, and in a twinkling the whole 900 followed. They selected "one large powerful horse as their leader, and with a look at him and a snort at him which they meant and he understood as *après vous*," dashed off in a solid column. Coming on a river, crossed by a bridge held by a cavalry picket, the leader turned aside, and the whole 900 swam the stream. And here a pretty incident occurred illustrative of discipline and the use of quickness of mind in war. The officer commanding the picket ordered his bugler to sound the *appel*, a call used when the horses are fed. Instantly the *old* horses listened, turned and trotted up in obedience to the call. The *young* ones were not stopped until they were blown with what Mr. Money asserts was a run of 100 (!) miles,—at the end of which, however, they would all have been dead. The lesson is that horses fresh from stables and not broken in to hard work need more watchful care at starting on a campaign; while the use that may be made of the bugle calls is as obvious as it is pleasing.—*Spectator.*

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

THE Social Science Congress brought its meeting at Leeds to a close on Wednesday, Oct. 11. Among the subjects discussed have been the education question, introduced by Mr. E. Baines, M. P.; reform in our systems of jurisprudence, on which Mr. Vernon Harcourt read a paper; and education in India, which Miss Mary Carpenter and the Baboo Sasipada Banerjee brought before the Congress. On the 6th instant, a working men's meeting was held in the Town Hall, at which Sir John Pakington and Mr. Mundella were the principal speakers. Mr. Mundella spoke on the subject of strikes. He agreed with those who held that a strike was as socially disastrous as a war was nationally. but he thought there never was a strike which had been conducted on principles which were less reprehensible than those adopted by the engineers of Newcastle. It would redound to the credit of the working men. On Tuesday evening a meeting of the members and associates was held to consider the question of the Contagious Diseases Acts. Mr. H. N. Mosley, Professor Amos, Mr. Littleton of Devonport, the Rev. Dr. Rigg, the Rev. Dr. Hoopell, Mr. Mundella, and Mrs. Butler spoke in favour of the repeal of the statutes; and Mr. J. Armstrong, Mr. G. W. Hastings, Mr. Alsager Hill, and Dr. Waddilove advocated their continuance. Finally a resolution was carried by a large majority, to the effect that the council be requested to urge upon Government the desirability of repealing the Acts, and of amending the laws relating to offences against women. During the proceedings, a gentleman drew the attention of the chairman to the fact that, a number of ladies were present. The chairman said that it was intended that ladies should be there. The gentleman then said that, as the ladies would not go, he should; and "amidst laughter and shrill hisses" he retired.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

PRICES OF ARTICLES IN THE CRAWFORD MARKETS.

THE following were the quotations of the different articles on sale at the Crawford Markets on Saturday:—

DAILY PRICES—BEEF.	Rs.	A.	P.
Prime pieces, 1st sort, ⅌ lb ...	0	4	0
Prime pieces, 2nd sort, ⅌ lb ...	0	3	0
Briskets and round, 1st sort, ⅌ lb ...	0	2	6
Do 2nd sort, ⅌ lb	0	2	0
Beefsteak (under part), ⅌ lb ...	0	8	0
Do (round), ⅌ lb	0	3	6
Meat, for soup, do	0	1	9
Shins, large, each ...	0	5	0
Do small do ...	0	4	6
Tongues, fresh, each.	0	4	0
Do salt, do	0	8	0
Suet, 1st sort, ⅌ lb ...	0	8	0
Do 2nd sort do ...	0	4	6
Prime (Cape) Corned Mess Beef, ⅌ lb ...	0	0	0
VEAL (large or small).			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	0	0	0
Fore do do	0	0	0
Hind do 2nd sort	2	14	0
Fore do do	2	8	0
Head, each ...	1	4	0
Liver and Heart ...	0	3	6
Feet, four ...	0	5	0
MUTTON (Gram-fed)			
Saddle, ⅌ lb ...	0	0	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck, ⅌ lb ...	0	0	0
Breast, ⅌ lb ...	0	0	0
Head, each ...	0	0	0
MUTTON (1st sort).			
Saddle, ⅌ lb ...	0	6	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck, ⅌ lb ...	0	6	0
Breast, ⅌ lb ...	0	6	9
Head, each ...	0	4	0
MUTTON (2nd sort).			
Saddle, ⅌ lb ...	0	5	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, ⅌ lb ...	0	4	0
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each ...	0	2	6
Do 2nd sort, each	0	1	9
KID (small).			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	0	0	0
Fore do do	0	0	0
Hind do 2nd sort	1	0	0
Fore do	0	12	0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart ...	0	6	0
LAMB (large).			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	0	0	0
Fore do do	0	0	0
Hind do 2nd sort	0	14	0
Fore do do	0	12	0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart ...	0	6	0
PORK (Fresh and Salt).			
Pork, fresh, ⅌ lb ...	0	4	0
Do salt, country, ⅌ lb	0	4	0
Pigs (Roaster), each...	5	0	0
Do Head, ⅌ lb ...	0	2	0
Sausages, ⅌ lb ...	0	5	4
Bacon, ⅌ lb ...	0	5	4
POULTRY.			
Geese, each ...	6	0	0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each ...	7	0	0
Do Hens, each ...	3	0	0
Ducks, large, each ...	1	1	0
Do middling, each	0	12	0
Fowls, Surat, large...	0	0	0
Do middling	0	0	0
Fowls, Bombay, large, each ...	1	0	0
Do do middling, each	0	12	0
Chickens, large, each	0	6	0
Do small, each	0	5	0
Eggs, each ...	0	0	5
Rabbits ...	0	0	0
Peacocks ...	0	0	0
Ducks, Wild ..	1	0	0
Partridges pair	0	8	0
Coul, doz ...	0	0	0
MILK AND BUTTER.			
Cows' Milk, per seer measure ...	0	3	0
Do Butter, ⅌ cup, 2 ozs ...	0	0	0
Buffaloes' Milk, per seer measure ...	0	3	0
Do Butter, ⅌ cup 2 ozs. ...	0	2	0
BREAD.			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 ozs., each ...	0	2	0
Do 2nd sort, 13 ozs., each ...	0	1	6
Loaves, brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, ⅌ lb...	0	2	0
Rolong, ⅌ lb ...	0	2	0
FIREWOOD.			
Babool, per candy ...	6	0	0
Kurmell, per candy ...	5	4	0
Aine, per candy ...	7	0	0
SUGAR.			
Sugercandy, 1st sort, per seer ...	0	3	0
Do 2nd sort, per seer ...	0	2	6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer ...	0	2	0
Do 2nd sort do	9	2	0
Do brown do	0	1	9
Tea, 1st sort, ⅌ lb ...	1	0	0
,, 2nd sort, ⅌ lb ...	0	12	0
OIL.			
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund ...	4	4	0
Do 2nd sort, do	4	0	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, do	4	8	0
Do 2nd sort do	4	4	0

GHEE.	Rs.	A.	P.
Ghee, Surat, per seer.	0	5	0
Do Ghautee do ..	0	4	6
Do Jaffrabad do ...	0	6	0
GRAIN.			
Gram, Jambooseer, per cardy ...	32	0	0
Gram, Ghogary ⅌ cdy.	24	0	0
Do Ghautee, do	28	0	0
Ooreed, Ghogary, do	31	0	0
Do Cutch, do	0	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, do	29	0	0
Do Cutch, do	0	0	0
Bajree, Ghautee, do	27	0	0
Do Bhownuggur, per candy ...	33	0	0
Rice, Jerasul, ⅌ phara.	6	0	0
Do Seegundee, do.	5	0	0
Do Common, do.	4	12	0
Barley (new) ⅌ candy	20	0	0
Do (old) do...	18	0	0
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Mahabuleshwur, large, per seer ...	0	1	0
Do small do...	0	0	9
Do Poona or Surat, large, ⅌ seer ...	0	0	6
Do small, do ...	0	0	4
Yams, white, ⅌ seer...	0	0	9
Do red, do ...	0	0	6
Onions do ...	0	0	5
Cabbages, large, each	0	0	0
Do small ...	0	0	0
Turnips, large ⅌ doz...	0	8	0
do small do...	0	6	0
Cauliflowers, large, each ...	0	0	0
Do small, do	0	0	0
Carrots, ⅌ seer ...	0	0	6
Celery, large, each ...	0	3	0
Lettuces, each ...	0	1	0
Beet, large, do ...	0	3	0
Do small, do ...	0	2	0
Radishes, white, per dozen ...	0	1	0
Do. red do.	0	0	0
Tomatoes, ⅌ seer ...	0	2	0
Green Peas, do ...	0	3	0
French Beans, do ...	0	2	6
Knohl Kohl, ⅌ doz...	1	0	0
Brinjalls, Nagpoor, ⅌ seer ...	0	0	6
Do Bombay do	0	0	6
Pumpkins, large, each	0	8	0
Do small, do	0	6	0
Cucumbers, ⅌ doz ...	0	12	0
Artichoke, do seer ...	0	1	0
Beans, double, do ...	0	2	0
Parsley, ⅌ bundle ...	0	0	6
Watercresses, do ...	0	0	6
Roselles, ⅌ seer ...	0	0	0
FRUITS.			
Pineapple, large, each	0	6	0
Do small, do	0	4	0
Pomeloes, large, do	0	6	0
Do small, do	0	4	0
Guavas, large, ⅌ doz	0	5	0
Do small, do	0	4	0
Oranges, large, do	0	12	0
Do small, do	0	8	0
Grapes, white, ⅌ seer	0	0	0
Do black, do	0	0	0
Melons, Water, large, each ...	0	2	0
Do do small, each	0	1	0
Do Musk, large, each	0	1	6
Do do small, each	0	1	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen ...	0	4	0
Do small, red, do	0	3	0
Do large, yellow	0	3	0
Do small, yellow	0	2	0
Limes, sweet, ⅌ doz...	0	6	0
do sour, do ...	0	1	6
Pomegranate, Muscat, ⅌ doz...	3	0	0
Do Bombay, do...	0	12	0
Apple, or Ata Am ⅌ doz	1	0	0
Figs, Bombay, do...	0	0	0
Figs, Poona, do...	0	4	0
Grapes, Cabool, ⅌ box	0	0	0
Pears, Verona, ⅌ doz	0	0	0
Peaches ...	0	0	0
FRESH FISH.			
Pomphlet, white, ⅌ pair ...	0	10	0
Do small, do	0	4	0
Surmye, large, each.	0	12	0
Do small, do...	0	4	0
Boni, very large, ⅌ doz ...	0	0	0
Do large, ⅌ doz...	0	10	0
Goolle, large, each.	1	4	0
Do small, do	0	8	0
Bhing, large, each...	0	6	0
Do small, do ..	0	4	0
Baum, large, each ...	0	0	0
Prawns, large, ⅌ doz	1	0	0
Do small, do	0	2	0
Shrimps, ⅌ handful	0	0	6
Bumlows, ⅌ score...	0	1	0
Jiptee, large, do	0	4	0
Do small, do ...	0	2	0
DRY FISH.			
Pomphlet, white, large, each ...	0	2	0
Do do, small, each	0	1	0
Surmye, large, do	0	10	0
Do small, do	0	8	0
Palah, large, do	0	2	0
Do small, do	0	1	0
Dhomee large, do	0	1	0
Do small, do	0	0	9
Wagtee, large, ⅌ doz	0	0	6
Do small do	0	0	4
Bumlows, ⅌ doz	0	0	6

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says— "Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills.— Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND,
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac. but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000,

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per Annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

On London—6 months' sight............1s. 11 3/16d. per Rupee.
Ditto On demand ....1s. 10½d. ,,
On Paris—6 months' sight ....243 Francs.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

Interest at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th September 1871.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

LONDON BANKERS—THE CITY BANK.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY | RANGOON | HONGKONG
CALCUTTA | SINGAPORE | SHANGHAI
AKYAB | BATAVIA | HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY.

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent in Bombay.

AGRA BANK (Limited).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

BOMBAY. | CALCUTTA.
KURRACHEE. | MADRAS.
LAHORE. | AGRA.
HONGKONG. | SHANGHAI.
EDINBURGH.

LONDON BANKERS—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal

For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.

Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

FOR SALE.

ON COMMISSION SALE.—HORSES and CARRIAGES.—Terms per day: Charge, Horse Rs. 1. Commission charged on Carriages 5 per cent. No rent charged for standing. Job Horses and Carriages TO LET for any period.

BIERS & Co., Girgaum.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.

ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 8d.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.
TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.

Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium...............£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

INSURANCES.

MILITARY MEN AT CIVIL RATES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP............................... £250,000
THE INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £850,000
THE LIFE TRUST FUND EXCEEDS £226,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.
A. Thorndike, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merchant.
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Officiating Judge of the High Court.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are lower than those of other Offices.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid ONE MONTH after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons, are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character, and in proportion to liabilities are estimated to exceed those of any other Assurance Company established in India.
8. Military men doing ordinary duty with their Regiments in time of peace as well as those in Civil employ, are accepted at Civil rates.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.
13. The Commercial Union Office is entirely free from amalgamations.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	... Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	... C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	... Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Bankipore	... W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts ...	... J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	... H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Bangalore	... N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bimlipatam	.. Messrs. Minchin & Co.
Bombay	... Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	... W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	... Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	... T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	... Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Chumparun	... James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	... E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	... Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Cocoñada	... Abell, Will & Co.
Colombo	... Fowlie, Richmond & Co.
Dalhousie	... Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	... Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	... H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	... Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	... N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Darjeeling	... C. Graham, Esq.
Dhurmsala	... A. J. Wheatley, Esq.
Etawah	... Messrs. Cohen, Feilman & Co.
Jhansie	... Bazonjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Jubbulpore	... The Jubbulpore Trading Company.
Kandy	... H. Thomson, Esq.
Kurseong	... C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	... Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	... J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Lucknow	... W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	... Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	... C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein	... Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Mean Meer	... W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	... Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	... T. Lucas and Co.
Monghyr	... Thomas & Co.
Murree	... W. Baker, Esq.
Mussoorie	... Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore	... T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Ootacamund	... L. F. Chapman, Esq.
Patna	... Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	... W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Peshawur	... W. Baker, Esq.
Purneah	... P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	... Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Ranchi	... C. W. Hawes, Esq.
Rawul Pindee... ...	... W. Baker, Esq.
Rohilkund Districts	... H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	... E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	... J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	... Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	... United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	... E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	... Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	... United Bank of India.
Ditto	... Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
30th September 1871. Agents at Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

COAL TAR SOAP

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome, Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only true antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.,
Southwark, London.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,
UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS,
73, 75 AND 81, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON.
Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

J. AND E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.
Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinsons' Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

ROWLANDS' MACCASSAR OIL.

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